

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority in and Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating
Machinery Interests and the Allied Meat and Provision Trades.

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY

By Dr. J. H. SENNER.

Vol. XXIII.

New York and Chicago, October 13, 1900.

No. 15.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Buren St. THOS. DUNDERDALE, Manager.

Representative for Europe, HENDRIK HARTOG,
Hamburg, Germany. Gr. Reichenstrasse 23 (Wil-
helmshof.)

Terms of Subscriptions Invariably in Advance,
Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting New- foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (26fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each10

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On November 25 a cattle fair will be held
at Durazno, Uruguay, S. A., and from De-
cember 24 to 27 there will be a cattle exposi-
tion at Minas in that country. There was
held last week—October 3, 4 and 5—a cattle
fair at Paysandu. Much interest is being
manifested in the coming exhibitions.

THE FLURRY IN PORK.

The fidgety market in pork, which at the
close of last week jumped the price from a
shade above \$11 to \$17 on small buyings,
simply disclosed the state of the supply on
hand and, incidentally, reflected the condition
of the hog supply.

Packers at this time of the year look for
cheaper hogs, with which they can stock up
their warehouse supply of provisions. These
hogs are not forthcoming, and hence the price
of hogs shows no disposition to go down. The
tendency is the other way. The natural re-
sult of all of this, attached to a strong con-
sumptive demand, is to keep the market up
with all of the symptoms of pointing higher.

The National Provisioner some time ago
forecasted this condition, and the inevitable
result. This forecast was based upon an ex-
tensive correspondence, which covered our
own country as well as Europe. There were
many who took the opposite position, and held
views contrary to ours, but we could see no
other result than that which has come.
Subsequent events have verified us to an
alarming extent, for they show that it only
takes \$500,000 purchases instead of purchases
for millions of dollars to corner or rattle the
whole pork market.

The storehouses are virtually empty, and
there is no immediate chance of filling them.
There is very little desire to do so at the
present price of hogs.

We might remark that the flurry in pork last
week and its relatively high price this week
was not from any organized effort to corner
pork, but followed, as a natural trade se-
quence, the precautionary purchases of a large
meat concern to fill pending army contracts,
which were bid in at a lower price for pork.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who saw the inevitable
rise of hog products, bought now to fill con-
tract orders later on or lose money upon his
bids by purchases at a higher figure later. He
doubtless saw good business profits, also, in
them.

There is not a market or a warehouse con-
dition which will warrant the belief in lower
pork. It will be lower than on Tuesday, but
will, in our opinion, rule higher than it was at
the figure of a week ago, when a purchase of
less than 1,000 barrels sent it skywards. The
owner of hogs is in the box seat. The packer
of hogs is on the anxious bench.

SEED, FEED, MEAT, AND CROP REPORT.

The Government's crop report shows that
the September growing condition of the cot-
ton crop is still a few points behind that of
last year's crop at that time of the year. The
general condition is somewhat improved since
the last report. What effect the recent Texas
flood, rain storm and winds had upon the
gathering of the opening crop is not stated.
We understand that it has been materially af-
fected in so far as the grade of the seed is
concerned. The damage may, therefore, have
a greater influence upon the seed than upon
the lint crop of cotton. The grain crops gen-
erally improved, but not enough to materially
affect stock feeding conditions. The relation
of corn and meat is, therefore, unchanged.
The meat market is affected solely by the
short supply upon a relatively large demand.
The trade tendency is up in prices.

STRONG HIDE TONE.

The market for packer hides is good. The
tone is strong and the demand excellent. This
tone and the demand for packers' hides have
been growing for the last three weeks. Last
week they were good. This week better. The
result has been a better movement of this
class of raw material. The trade prospect in
packers' hides looks even better still. There
is no disposition on the part of the handlers
to crowd the market, even though the in-
quiries are more numerous and the demand
for stock stronger. As very few of these
hides go abroad, the inference is that the
leather and tannery trades are opening up
with a good fall trade, or that the tanners
have been measurably holding aloof from the
market in the hope that hides would recede
in price. The packers have kept an eye upon
this phase of the game, and played full ware-
houses against empty tanneries in the teeth
of a bright opening for fall trade. Their wis-
dom has been fully justified by the present
eagerness of the tanners to stock up. By ju-
diciously handling the stored stock, it can be
eased into the vats at a profitable figure
without pounding the market or in any way
affecting its tone, which is now strong
enough to stand some unloading pressure.

With a better demand for leather and the
market for the finished product improving, the
outlook for hides and skins should be good

for some time. At least an excellent fall and winter trade is in prospect.

The American slaughterers have at least demonstrated their shrewdness and ability to combat bearish movements in the directions of their hides.

BAD COTTONSEED CONDITIONS.

The cottonseed oil mills will have many troubles with the present seed crop before the season is over. The price of seed has jumped beyond the \$20 mark in some sections and shows a disposition to go higher. Many mills will not be able to run full time even at the higher price for seed, as the supply is not likely to go around. It will be limited both by the amount grown and by the fact that farmers will be acted upon by the higher price of cotton this year. This will be an incentive to the planters to keep a larger seed supply in reserve for heavier planting next spring.

After the mills have paid the advanced price for new seed many of them in Texas and elsewhere find that the heavy rains have charged the seed with an excessive amount of sap. This has caused the seed to become hot. The natural consequence will be an ill effect upon the oil produced from this seed, and, hence, a lower market price for this oil, its quality and grade being affected. The rancidity and lower grade produced by hot and sappy seed makes a difference something like four cents per gallon in the market value of the oil.

Much of this firing and heating of seed is caused by the eagerness of the farmers to rush their cotton to market while the price of lint is high. They thus neglect the seed, allow them to accumulate in large piles and become overheated. Some piles when dug into will almost set a house afire. A little steam center in a big pile of seed will damage hundreds of pounds of seed around it.

The oil mills are thus between a three-cornered difficulty: High seed, inferior seed and a relatively low price for cotton oil.

RAISE HOGS AND BUY MEAT.

Not many years ago farmers raised hogs. They gave up the raising of hogs in more recent years because it was an unprofitable business. They could buy bacon cheaper than they could grow it. Hams and shoulders never became a rural favorite. The farmer could raise hogs just as cheaply at one time as at another; still it did not pay him to do so when he could buy bacon, his favorite meat, more cheaply than he could grow it. The farmer of one section frequently felt that he was being subjected to undue competition somewhere, though he did not know just where it was.

The secret of the whole matter was in the increasing value and utilization of by-products. These processes have gone so far as to get back to the farmer again and to give that value to his hog for factory purposes which will enable him to jump in and again grow hogs for the abattoir and still buy his bacon as cheaply as he now does.

The difference between the farm value of

a hog for farm use and the value of that same hog for factory purposes is in the utilization of the by-products of the swine carcass. This particular difference made it unprofitable for the farmer to grow and kill his own meat—made the hog expensive to him—while at the same time making the same animal especially profitable for the factory and thus enabled the packinghouse to sell back to the farmer the meat of his own hog cheaper than he could raise, kill and cure it for his own use.

When the ordinary farmer killed a hog for his family's consumption he used the carcass meat; crudely rendered the fats, ate the plucks, sweet breads and head. Sometimes the feet. He utilized the smaller entrails as casings for stuffing sausages and puddings. Some farmers cleaned and ate the fluted guts as chittlings. There ended the extreme crude utilization of the hog by the farmer. The rest he threw away as a dead loss.

The packer utilizes also the hair, the whole of the viscera, the blood for ammonia tankage, etc., the hair and all of the juices of the stomach. He uses the feet, bones and every possible iota of the hog which the highest science wins from the slaughtered swine. The blood, hair, viscera, feet and wastes of the hog that the average farmer throws away because he can have no possible use for them, make up some of the weight of the live hog and cut quite a figure in the cost of manufacture, the output and the price of the meat. All of this has enabled the packer to pay more for live hogs, because all of the items figure in the value of a hog for factory purposes, thus making it more profitable for the farmer to raise hogs for the packinghouse than for his own domestic use.

"Raise hogs and buy your own meat," should now be the agricultural slogan, for there is a shortage in the swine herd, the demand for pork products is growing and the supply is becoming relatively less and less each year. The abattoirs will welcome a good supply of good hogs and there are years of good and profitable prices ahead for the small farmer who will raise hogs for the slaughter house. If a farmer can raise hogs for the abattoir at a profit and buy from the factory what he needs he is doing good business. He can do that now, and for years to come. The packer gets more out of a hog, weight for weight, than the farmer does. The packer saves more moisture, more fat, by less frying out, in smoking (a very important point) and he handles the slaughtering and curing more economically than the farmer can do. These are the main reasons why the packer gets more out of a hog than a farmer does and why he can sell the product cheaper.

The official returns of French foreign trade for August last give similar evidence of prosperity of former months. The imports of food products for 1899 was valued at \$13,539,600, and for 1900, \$14,234,800. The exports for 1899 were valued at \$8,721,200, and for 1900 \$11,296,800.

OUR AUGUST IMPORTS.

Our imports of provisions, edible animals, packinghouse products and dairy produce for the month of August (corrected to Sept. 10) were as follows:

Cattle (dutiable).—August 1899, 12,004 head, value \$150,823; 1900, 4,993 head, value \$68,022; eight months ending August, 1899, 114,889, value \$1,269,944; 1900, 102,272 head, value \$1,120,725. Free.—August, 1899, 100 head, value \$12,966; 1900, 195 head, value \$34,007; eight months ending August, 1899, 466 head, value \$67,771; 1900, 1,035 head, value \$212,032.

Sheep (dutiable).—August, 1899, 25,007 head, value \$88,886; 1900, 11,883 head, value \$52,868; eight months ending August, 1899, 35,415 head, value \$143,479; 1900, 41,994 head, value \$177,630. Free.—August, 1899, 567 head, value \$14,720; 1900, 628 head, value \$14,634; eight months ending August, 1899, 1,525 head, value \$31,773; 1900, 1,246 head, value \$25,014.

All other, including live poultry (dutiable).—August, 1899, \$6,537; 1900, \$7,518; eight months ending August, 1899, \$51,060; 1900, \$82,347. Free.—August, 1899, \$10,482; 1900, \$15,602; eight months ending August, 1899, \$100,494; 1900, \$122,989.

Bones, horns and hoofs, unmanufactured.—August, 1899, \$66,237; 1900, \$52,407; eight months ending August, 1899, \$522,570; 1900, \$504,425.

Eggs.—August, 1899, 18,549 doz., value \$2,238; 1900, 6,837 doz., value \$398; eight months ending August, 1899, 198,556 doz., value \$21,340; 1900, 57,786 doz., value \$3,089.

Furs and fur skins undressed.—August, 1899, \$364,745; 1900, 357,400; eight months ending August, 1899, \$4,412,834; 1900, \$4,767,077.

Glue.—August, 1899, 487,878 lbs., value \$40,572; 1900, 281,631 lbs., value \$28,128; eight months ending August, 1899, 4,072,786 lbs., value \$335,354; 1900, 3,239,636 lbs., value \$333,514.

Grease and oils (dutiable).—August, 1899, \$12,953; 1900, \$16,622; eight months ending August, 1899, \$149,169; 1900, \$244,002. Free.—August, 1899, \$13,835; 1900, \$25,349; eight months ending August, 1899, \$293,186; 1900, \$300,767.

Hides and skins other than fur skins.—Goatskins, August, 1899, 7,744,200 lbs., value \$1,946,724; 1900, 4,843,581 lbs., value \$1,335,566; eight months ending August, 1899, 54,002,905 lbs., value \$13,982,000; 1900, 51,059,902 lbs., value \$13,990,644.

Hides of cattle (dutiable).—August, 1899, 14,692,147 lbs., value \$1,585,421; 1900, 7,855,959 lbs., value \$842,177; eight months ending August, 1899, 99,194,738 lbs., value \$10,588,030; 1900, 106,559,364 lbs., value \$13,070,404. All other free.—August, 1899, 9,867,050 lbs., value \$1,483,323; 1900, 5,899,415 lbs., value \$978,647; eight months ending August, 1899, 54,954,555 lbs., value \$8,036,783; 1900, 60,453,490 lbs., value \$9,899,963. The total hides and skins of all kinds other than fur skins.—August, 1899, 32,303,406 lbs., value \$5,015,468; 1900, 18,598,955 lbs., value \$3,156,390; eight months ending August, 1899, 208,152,198 lbs., value \$32,606,822; 1900, 218,072,756 lbs., value \$36,961,011.

Hide cuttings (raw and other glue stock).—August, 1899, \$90,782; 1900, \$128,873; eight months ending August, 1899, \$612,006; 1900, \$839,241.

Meat and meat extracts.—August, 1899, \$37,075; 1900, \$16,446; eight months ending August, 1899, \$213,814; 1900, \$175,867.

All other meat products.—August, 1899, \$10,248; 1900, \$5,299; eight months ending August, 1899, \$58,017; 1900, \$43,303.

Butter.—August, 1899, \$398; 1900, \$681; eight months ending August, 1899, \$2,047; 1900, \$6,965.

Cheese.—August, 1899, 1,029,668 lbs., value \$126,010; 1900, 1,248,876 lbs., value \$166,431; eight months ending August, 1899, 7,569,504 lbs., value \$987,304; 1900, 8,365,551 lbs., value \$1,106,973.

Soap (fancy, perfumed and all toilet).—August, 1899, 85,086 lbs., value \$36,274; 1900, 113,501 lbs., value \$46,121; eight months ending August, 1899, 545,314 lbs., value \$224,577; 1900, 581,775 lbs., value \$240,703. All other grades, August, 1899, \$18,221; 1900, \$23,128; eight months ending August, 1899, \$166,525; 1900, \$195,383.

Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals.—August, 1899, 9,046,837 lbs., value \$742,502; 1900, 4,745,180 lbs., value \$525,059; eight months ending August, 1899, 46,620,907 lbs., value \$4,226,744; 1900, 67,771,855 lbs., value \$6,349,783.

OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

The twenty-sixth of the series of articles under this head is omitted this week owing to a pressure of other urgent matter upon our columns.

SHEEP AND WOOL: A REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF AMERICAN SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

BY J. R. DODGE, SPECIAL AGENT U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first settlers in the American colonies in Virginia, in Massachusetts, and in New York either brought sheep with them or with earliest importation of supplies from the native land. With furniture and household equipment came the loom and the spinning wheel. The matrons of the household were weavers and the daughters spinners. The clothing of the country people was largely of domestic manufacture from wool grown on the farm.

The sheep were mainly from the countries of the settlers—England and Holland. They were of coarse-wool breeds, but not the highly improved breeds of the long and middle wools of to-day. They were of less weight, longer of limb, less compact and symmetrical of body, and of lighter fleece. Those from England were the unimproved progenitors of the mutton breeds, which have been moulded by slow degrees of patient breeding into the present forms.

It is said that the first sheep brought into the colonies landed at Jamestown, Va., in 1609. Settlement was slow and increase of sheep moderate, but in 1649 the number in Virginia was reported at 3,000. There were early importations into Massachusetts, and by 1640 the number was estimated at 3,000. The Dutch brought over sheep to New Netherlands in 1625 and again in 1630. A Swedish colony in 1663 brought 80 into Delaware. All of the colonies introduced flocks and encouraged domestic manufacture of wool.

Colonial legislatures encouraged woolgrowing and manufacture. In 1645 Massachusetts enacted a law for the encouragement of the raising of sheep; and in 1656 one was passed requiring each family to spin three pounds of wool, cotton, or flax per week for thirty weeks of the year. In the same year a skilled weaver, induced by a grant of 30 acres of land, settled in Lowell, Mass., which has since become a great center of textile industry. Virginia, a little later (1662) prohibited the exporting of wool and offered a bounty of five pounds of tobacco (Virginia currency) for every yard of cloth made in the colony. Two years later the general assembly provided for the establishment of looms and weavers in each county. The other colonies enacted laws for the encouragement of woolgrowing and manufacture.

Efforts were early made to encourage weavers and artisans to come from foreign countries and establish a germ of the later factory system by building and operating fulling mills, thus supplementing the results of domestic manufacture. They so increased in the following century that the carding, weaving, and spinning of wool and the dressing of cloth became general in all the colonies before the war of the Revolution.

As the friction between the mother country and the colonies became intense, and the colonies were ripening for the revolution, a patriotic impulse for the wearing of homespun and the discarding of English goods became general. It is said that the Harvard graduating class in 1770 appeared in black cloth of New England manufacture. Similar patriotic impulses actuated colonial officials and

professional and business men, and women vied with the men in their patriotic devotion to homespun.

Societies for the promotion of agriculture sought to encourage and promote woolgrowing by essays and premiums. In 1785 a medal was offered by a South Carolina society for the first flock of Merino sheep kept in that State, but it was eight years before the first individual of that breed was imported into any of the States.

Washington was an importer of the improved English sheep. Prominent Virginians took a positive interest in the extension and improvement of sheep husbandry. There were few that were indifferent to a subject so important. Only one, as recorded in the history of the time, the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, was so averse to it that he expressed a willingness at any time to go out of his way a mile "to kick a sheep."

In the other colonies the public men were ever the friends of woolgrowing. It was a subject of vital interest to all, as clothing, next to food, is the greatest physical want of humanity. Cotton was scarce and high, and wool for the winter, as flax for the summer, was an ever-admitted necessity of existence. Public men, almost without exception, were favorable to the encouragement by legislation, by premium and bounty, of the manufacture of wool. Societies and a general consensus of public opinion promoted and facilitated personal effort for the extension of woolgrowing and wool manufacture. This was the situation at the time of the establishment of the National Government. There is no record of numbers of sheep, but in proportion to population they may have been nearly as numerous as at present, though not yielding as heavy fleeces. Twenty years afterwards, under the influence of the Merino excitement and a forecast of war there were, according to the best estimates, more sheep than people, a number larger in proportion to population than at any time since: a number in 1810 as great as would be 100,000,000 for the present population; a number equal to the flocks of Australasia or those of the Plata River countries of South America at the present time.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASS'N.

An address issued by President W. L. Grubb and Secretary D. H. Williamson, of the Western Range Stock Growers' Association, devotes much space to the question of leasing unoccupied government lands. It is maintained that if such is done the small stock owner and the ranchman will be driven from business by the large owners who will be able to offer higher prices to the government for the leases. The organization of a strong State association is advocated, so that legislation may be watched more closely.

The affiliated membership of the National Live Stock Association has been increased by the addition of the Grand River Stock Growers' Association. This step probably marks the finish of the antagonism between the National Association and the Western range stock growers, who have opposed the leasing of public grazing lands.

Secretary C. F. Martin, of the National Live Stock Association, Denver, Col., writes: "Since the adjournment of the annual convention of this association at Fort Worth, Tex., last January, it has been the object of considerable unjust criticism regarding the proposition to give individual stockmen control of their ranges through a leasing law. Some of these statements asserted that the officers of the association were unduly diligent in having the bill drafted, which 'would

be rushed through Congress immediately upon its convening in December.' That it was a scheme for the purpose of 'allowing the big stock owners to get control of all the grazing lands, to the destruction of the small owners,' and other statements equally as absurd and untrue, though some of them alleged to be 'official.' The officers of this association are simply carrying out the instructions given them at Fort Worth. These were for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill providing for the leasing of arid lands, this bill to be presented at the Salt Lake convention for adoption or rejection by that body, and it is not the intention of this association to present this bill at the convening of Congress in December, or make any effort in this direction before the convention at Salt Lake City acts upon the subject. The National Live Stock Association, as well as its Executive Committee and officers individually, have repeatedly declared themselves as opposed to all proposed laws upon this matter, leasing or otherwise, which do not provide for the protection of the small owners, and this policy still stands, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. When this association desires to promulgate a policy, announce its standing upon any question, or furnish news for the information of its members, it does so only by the issuance of an official bulletin."

The National Live Stock Association says there is no truth in the published statement that a committee of the association is formulating a bill to be rushed through Congress next winter adverse to the interests of the small stockmen. The association's committee is preparing a bill regarding the leasing of arid lands, but that bill will not be presented to Congress unless passed upon favorably by the next meeting of the association, to be held at Salt Lake. The secretary of the organization says the association's officers have not, and will not, exceed the authority given them at the Fort Worth meeting, and could not do so if they wished.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

It is conservatively estimated that about 40,000 feeders and breeders will attend the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held in the new Dexter Park amphitheater at the Chicago Stockyards December 1 to 8. Agricultural colleges not only in this country, but in Europe, Mexico, Canada and the South American republics have asked permission to exhibit or to send representatives to observe what is exhibited by others. English boards of trade and agricultural commissions have notified Manager Skinner that twenty-five men will visit Chicago as their representatives. France will send seven men and Germany ten. Austro-Hungary, Russia and Sweden-Norway will also have men on the ground. France and England are especially interested in draft horses, of which they will send a number of their best specimens. Mexico and Canada will be represented by exhibits of live stock and several of the South American republics, notably Argentina, will have representatives here taking notes on breeding and feeding methods.

The approaching International Live Stock Exposition will doubtless prove a grand success. The officers are doing all in their power toward that end, which is practically a guarantee, as they are men who recognize no such word as failure. Everyone interested in the live stock industry in every part of the civilized world is taking great interest in this show and the attendance from foreign countries will be large. That the United States will contribute its generous share goes with-

out saying. The Agricultural College exhibits will be one of the leading features. As there is ample good shelter for the stock, blanketing will no doubt be dispensed with, thus giving all interested every opportunity to study the fine points of the exhibits, which is not always the case at such shows.

An Important Statement.

In regard to the forthcoming International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, Dec. 1 to 8, of this year, General Manager Skinner, in a letter to us, makes the following important statement:

"It will surely be one of the greatest opportunities for the butchers and meat handlers of this country to come in contact with the breeders, consumers, live stock and meat products, in the shape of a feast, than has ever before been presented to the butchers of the world."

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

(Special from Washington.)

Oct. 8.—Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, said this evening that the department had received notice that Germany's new meat law, which is directed particularly against products from the United States, is now effective, having gone into operation the first of this month.

Dr. Salmon said that notice was given the department some time ago that the law excluding canned meats and sausages would be effective beginning with that date. Since then no further word has come, but it is supposed the canned meats and sausages from this country are no longer allowed to pass the German inspectors and customs officials.

Dr. Salmon explained that he supposed this step was taken because of the manifest impossibility of inspecting canned meats and sausages to a satisfactory extent. Germany therefore would prefer to keep out these important food products rather than allow them to come in and be eaten by her subjects.

Investigation of the whole matter is now going on. No talk of retaliatory measures is now heard, and in the opinion of officials who know there would be little virtue in retaliation.

GERMAN MEAT LAW A BOOMERANG.

(Special from Berlin.)

Oct. 8.—The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes to-day a letter from Brisbane, asserting that the meat inspection law, especially the prohibition as to canned meats, has already proved a heavy blow to the Australian packing industry, in which Germans are heavily interested, financially.

AUSTRALIA AND GERMAN MEAT LAW.

A meeting of German citizens was held recently in Brisbane, Australia, to consider what steps should be taken to procure the removal of the prohibition of the importation of canned meat into Germany. Dr. Hirschfeld was chairman of the meeting. It was shown that during the past two years, 85,000 cases of canned meat were exported from Queensland to Germany, more than half of this being since the beginning of the year. It was stated that the cattle of Queensland were both healthier and cheaper than in Germany, and it was beneficial to consumers of that country that the importation of meat from Queensland should be permitted in Germany. Meat, even when containing bacilli tuberculosis might be used under certain restrictions, but here it must be certified as absolutely free from disease. If the German government were fully acquainted with all the facts, it was thought probable that they would reconsider the decision. It was unanimously resolved,

"That this meeting is of opinion that the Germans of Queensland should take steps to remove the restrictions imposed by the recent legislation in Germany against the importation of canned meats."

A strong committee was formed, and a petition will be sent to the proper authorities from the Germans of Queensland explaining the conditions under which meat is exported from Queensland, and praying for the removal of the prohibition. All the country districts are to be energetically canvassed for signatures to the petition. £12 (\$60) was subscribed in the room towards expenses.—Sydney Morning Herald.

TRADE WITH OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS.

The value of the imports of hides and skins from the United States into Central America for July, 1899, was \$41,399; July, 1900, \$38,403; seven months ending July, 1899, \$185,414; seven months ending July, 1900, \$315,491.

Into Mexico.—July, 1899, \$138,616; July, 1900, \$93,004; seven months, 1899, \$1,276,077; 1900, \$1,508,522.

Into South America.—July, 1899, \$909,123; 1900, \$634,733; seven months, 1899, \$6,592,134; 1900, \$6,513,845.

Wool from the United States into South America, including Class 1 (clothing), Class 2 (combing), Class 3 (carpet): July, 1899, \$69,939; 1900, \$78,216; seven months, 1899, \$821,883; 1900, \$2,809,861.

Exports from countries named to the United States for seven months ending July, 1899, and for seven months ending July, 1900:

VEGETABLE OILS.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 3,433	\$ 3,977
Mexico	310,274	617,578
Santo Domingo	19,057	49,714
Cuba	21,014	9,583
Argentine Republic	24,022	46,816
Brazil	119,596	207,817
Other South America....	70,663	98,844
Total.....	\$368,059	\$1,034,320

CANNED BEEF.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 11,982	\$ 15,527
Mexico	12,854	12,260
Santo Domingo	88	78
Cuba	10,005	2,036
Argentine Republic	1,119	1,007
Brazil	8,819	12,066
Colombia	3,665	4,743
Other South America....	9,031	10,351
Total.....	\$ 57,563	\$ 58,068

BEEF, SALTED OR PICKLED.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 21,505	\$ 23,537
Mexico	573	1,322
Santo Domingo	3,797	2,711
Cuba	19,089	10,923
Brazil	1,117	1,200
Colombia	10,675	14,406
Other South America....	93,043	114,123
Total.....	\$149,799	\$169,222

TALLOW.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 57,255	\$ 58,722
Mexico	20,005	14,767
Santo Domingo	13,070	8,250
Cuba	1,580	3,476
Brazil	19,026	54,279
Colombia	12,152	3,063
Other South America....	28,011	55,051
Total.....	\$151,099	\$197,608

BACON.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 10,466	\$ 17,553
Mexico	11,622	11,516
Santo Domingo	1,357	1,252
Cuba	530,569	384,892

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

October 19-20.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.

October 20-November 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

November 13, 14, 15.—Annual convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.

November 16, 17, 18 19.—Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

1901.

January 15 to 18 inclusive.—Annual convention National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

RAINBOW PACKING.

Thousands of Imitators

No Equal

Will Hold Highest Pressure



Don't have to use wire and cloth

to hold Rainbow

Can't blow it out

THE COLOR OF RAINBOW PACKING IS RED.

Three Rows of Diamonds extending throughout the entire length of each and every roll of Rainbow Packing.

Steam heating companies can make thousands of joints in new plants without the use of steam, with the assurance and guarantee that, when steam is applied, every joint will be perfectly tight, saving the labor of baking and following up, etc., as is the case when usudurian or plumbago packings are used, thereby saving from 100 to 300 per cent. in labor and time.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.

116-24 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 15 Warren St., New York. 202-210 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. 17-19 Beale St., and 18-24 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Brazil	127,153	69,829
Colombia	1,484	1,826
Other South America....	10,437	11,189
Total.....	\$693,118	\$500,547

HAMS.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 13,974	\$ 16,754
Mexico	18,477	22,219
Santo Domingo	4,525	7,077
Cuba	428,258	366,810
Brazil	1,885	3,083
Colombia	11,212	12,793
Other South America....	50,163	35,498
Total.....	\$528,494	\$464,232

PORK.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 37,862	\$ 56,045
Santo Domingo	3,684	5,688
Cuba	35,293	322,745
Brazil	2,880	1,490
Colombia	27,060	11,592
Other South America....	110,970	136,821
Total.....	\$217,749	\$534,381

LARD.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$102,627	\$123,100
Mexico	119,390	224,135
Santo Domingo	16,544	23,953
Cuba	1,078,740	1,526,976
Argentine Republic	2,904	5,177
Brazil	622,908	487,655
Colombia	72,241	74,095
Other South America....	417,095	466,756
Total.....	\$2,432,449	\$2,931,847

BUTTER.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 27,197	\$ 27,034
Mexico	30,572	25,471
Santo Domingo	5,606	17,428
Cuba	78,329	21,597
Brazil	127,808	89,716
Colombia	10,168	8,303
Other South America....	106,325	48,584
Total.....	\$385,999	\$238,133

CHEESE.

Country exporting—	1899.	1900.
Central America	\$ 10,168	\$ 14,206
Mexico	13,810	12,348
Santo Domingo	3,029	6,431
Cuba	46,397	23,516
Brazil	209	48
Colombia	4,652	4,181
Other South America....	7,799	4,559
Total.....	\$ 80,664	\$ 65,289

CANNED GAME AND FOWL FROM CHINA.

Just before the outbreak of the Chinese troubles, a canning factory was established at Chin-Kiang, the intention being to supply European markets with tinned meats, more especially game and wild fowl. The supply of wild fowl, at a ridiculously small price, is practically unlimited in that part of the Mongolian Empire.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, October 5, 1900.

The importation in question of Amerman & Patterson consists of dry hides and skins indiscriminately mixed. The collector assessed duty on the whole lot at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 437 of the tariff act of 1897, as hides of cattle. The protestants claim that 91 pieces, having a total weight of 1,048 lbs., are skins, and entitled to admission free of duty. The board finds from the evidence in the case that this contention is correct. The protest is sustained, and the decision of the collector reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

A. C. Phelps, secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Cotton Oil Company, of Sumter, S. C., when in Charleston the other day, said his company, which owned and controlled four of the finest mills in the State, was not able to run them on account of the high price of seed. Two ran for a time, and then were closed, and it is not known when they will be re-opened. The company instructed its agents not to buy until the price dropped to \$17, as it was not clear how the mills could be operated to pay with the seed so high in price. The oil mill men say it is business suicide to try and manufacture oil with the price of seed at \$20. They are waiting for a decline, although at present there is not much indication that the farmers will be willing to sell for a lower figure.

The Texas cotton oil mills have started the season's work and the demand for cottonseed is urgent and active. The market opened at \$10 per ton for seed and quickly jumped to \$12 f. o. b. at the interior points, and at some places spirited competition has run the price to \$13 and \$14. Mill men state that seed is generally of rather poor quality and that with the manufactured products showing no advance they can make nothing on present purchases. They believe that as soon as the immediate demand is supplied prices for seed will show a sharp decline. In the Atlantic States, however, farmers are getting \$15 to \$16 for cottonseed, as the scarcity in that section is even greater than in Texas.

Charles Joseph Cottrell, manager for Rea & Co., pork packers, Fry street and Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., died last week at his home, Knoxville, of paralysis.

William Levack, wholesale butcher, 52 St. Lawrence market, Toronto, Ont., has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC**SEWERS AND CATCHBASINS.**

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

Sewers and catchbasins should be considered as important features and due care taken in the construction thereof, when erecting a packinghouse or abattoir. Failure to give same proper attention will result in serious loss. Nevertheless, wretchedly planned sewers and worse constructed catchbasins seem to be the rule rather than the exception. Especially does this apply to the smaller packinghouses and abattoirs away from the recognized packing centers and for whose consideration this article is written. Frequently may be seen carried away by nearby streams, into which the sewers empty, blood, offal and grease representing a loss of thousands of dollars in the course of a year—money actually thrown away—whereas the cost of preventing such a loss, would in comparison, be merely nominal. However, it seems that proprietors of these establishments cannot see their way clear to go to this expense, nominal though it may be. Such cases are more numerous than would readily be credited throughout the country. The larger packers and slaughterers prevent, as far as they possibly can, such leakages, and even then they sustain considerable loss. In this day of severe competition and small profits such matters are well worthy of consideration.

In this connection a visit to any of the large packing plants is well worth the expense. Here may be seen the latest methods in use and still there is room for improvement, even here; for at one point may be found where the sewer empties into the river, a series of catchbasins erected by the owner of the land, through which the water from the packers catchbasins runs to the river, who takes therefrom 3 to 4 tierces of good grease daily, and that after remelting. He has quite a nice little rendering plant and employs three men to whom he pays fair wages and nets quite a nice sum per week himself—and this after the up-to-date packer has done all he can to arrest such waste. Hence how much loss must there be where such precaution is neglected altogether? No wonder, that with this and other similar leakages small packinghouses find it a difficult matter to make both ends meet. One of the most important points when

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NEW YORK.

PURE REFINED LARD.

laying plans for sewers is to have all sewers empty into one main sewer leading to a series of properly constructed catchbasins, so that all sewage and waste water reaches this main sewer together, and thus is the temperature of the whole reduced materially, bringing it nearer the point at which water and grease readily separate, hence the desirability of turning all the cold waste water possible into the catchbasins. The longer the catchbasins and the more partitions, the less waste of grease there will be. There is no question but that the undercurrent system is the best—the partitions in every instance being about six inches from the bottom and a corresponding height above the water line, the inlet and outlet being on a line. Such a catchbasin not only gives the best results but it is more rapidly cleaned. The old-fashioned under and over catchbasin has gone into disuse and for obvious reasons.

Answers to Correspondents.

M.—We know of no concern which pays for cutting hogs by piece work, other than by the hour. There are so many incidentals attached to this, as in delivering the hogs to the cutter and removing cuts, etc., that it is hardly practicable anyway. The cost of cutting hogs by wages per hour seems to be satisfactory to the average packer, as in a well-organized gang the cost would be no cheaper by piece work, even if it were practical, than it is at present. On trimming, however, piece work does obtain, trimmers being paid by the hundred weight of product. This can be very satisfactorily arranged, the same way as piece work in caring for cattle feet, punching marrow from bones, etc.

J. L. B., BALTIMORE, MD.—In answer to your inquiry. The amount of tank water necessary to evaporate to obtain the 1½ tons of concentrated tankage, or "stick," depends in a great measure upon the class of material tanked. Where "cutting" lard alone is tanked the yield is not as great as from "killing" lard. But you can safely count upon 6 to 8 per cent. solids in the average tank water, although we have seen this in actual practice run as high as 12 per cent. Where offal suitable only for fertilizer is cooked under pressure the total solids will reach without any reasonable doubt the latter figure. We shall be pleased to give you further data and tests if you desire.

F. C. S., LIVERPOOL.—There are preparations made for the prevention of mould on meats. One made up of shellac, dissolved in alcohol (pure) and used as a varnish. The cause is due to evaporation of moisture in meats, to no small extent assisted by moisture in the air in storage; hence the desirability of using some preparation or method of wrapping to prevent evaporation of moisture in meats, and also the necessity of using in storage moisture absorbents or of proper ventilation.

NEW YORK CITY.—We have a formula guaranteed to turn meats out of smoke (not smoke) at a gain over green weight—quite an item.

J. DE R., ROTTERDAM.—Barrel salt, etc.—mess pork—costs about \$1, and 1-3c per lb. may be figured for lard in tierces.

E. L. D., BOSTON, MASS.—The highest-priced meat is not necessarily the best. A butcher will take flank steak in preference to tenderloin, porterhouse or sirloin and the cost is but half the latter cuts. The best piece of boiling beef is the close grained top piece over the shoulder blade.

"INFORMATION," SAN DIEGO, CAL.—There are 7½ gallons water in 1 cubic foot and a cubic foot of water weighs 62½ lbs.—a gallon of water 8 1-3 lbs.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO.

Holders of common stock of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company have decided to make application for a receiver for the company under the United States law in order to head off the holders of preferred stock, who have attempted to carry out a voluntary liquidation and division of assets among themselves under English law. The common shareholders will demand an accounting for \$1,000,000 in assets that they say belong to the company, and for which no accounting is made in the announcement of intended liquidation.

The liquidation proceedings were started in London during the summer, as the company is an English corporation that bought the preferred stock of an older Chicago company of the same name. The concern's plant was sold recently to the Swift company, and the money paid for it is in bank in Chicago.

Granger Farwell attended the meeting in London and was appointed liquidator by the directors. He is now on his way home to carry out the plans of liquidation. E. H. Pearson was appointed as a trustee of the properties.

At a meeting of fifty of the holders of common stock, held this week in the Grand Pacific Hotel, it was decided to proceed according to the advice of counsel to resist the attempted division of assets. Attorney E. A. Holmes is the counsel engaged. Although preferred stock is entitled to preference as to assets, the contestants will set up a claim of irregularities in the organization of the company that will give them equal rights with all holders of stock. They hope in that way to save about \$200,000 in the division. A. C. Terry was elected chairman of the holders of common stock. There probably are about 200 holders of common stock, but the committee has the names of only 120 of them, and desires the remainder.

Besides the money in bank, the company has a packing plant at Nebraska City, Neb., and stock in the stockyards at that place. Not much could be realized by a sale of them, as the plant is idle. The common stock was bought by the most of its present holders at \$48.70, and if they share in the division of remaining assets they may realize between \$20 and \$25 a share. The capital of the company was about \$2,000,000.

CHICAGO PACKERS SELL OIL PIPE LINE TO ROCKEFELLERS.

The big war in oil, which was begun five years ago by John and Michael Cudahy, the Chicago packers, against the Standard Oil Company, has been brought to a close. The Rockefellers have bought the competing pipe line, which extends 150 miles from Nottingham township, Wells county, Indiana, to the oil refineries at Momence, Ill.

The purchase was made from the General Industrials Development Syndicate, limited, of London, to which the Cudahys sold the line July 18, 1890. Before that time the enterprising Chicago packers had competed against the Standard Oil Company with remarkable success. They are said to have spent \$2,000,000 in beginning the industry, and according to a dispatch from Wabash, Ind., they cleared a handsome penny by the sale effected in London a year ago. Each member of the firm is reported to have made \$1,000,000 by the deal.

Michael Cudahy admits that he and his brother made some money on the deal, but

would neither affirm nor deny the report that the sum amounted to \$2,000,000.

A force of 500 men will be employed all winter tearing up the pipe, which will be used in new lines to Lima, O. Hereafter Indiana oil will go East instead of West.—Chicago Daily News.

DECISION AGAINST BUCKET SHOPS.

The city council has voted \$25,000 as a fund to cover expenses of investigating the alleged tapping of water mains by concerns which it is claimed have been illegally using city water for factory purposes. The mains which lead to the Union stockyards are now being uncovered and examined by the city officials.

The Chicago Board of Trade has won, before U. S. District Judge Kohlsaat a temporary injunction against Oscar M. Stone for distributing the board's quotations. The complainant was the Cleveland Telegraph Company. The decision of the court is as follows:

Decision of the Court.

"The cause now coming on to be heard before me on application for a preliminary injunction upon bill and affidavits and arguments of counsel, and also upon demurrer to the bill, and the same having been duly considered, I am of the opinion—

"1. That there exists in the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago a right of property in the quotations made upon the transactions of its exchange until the same are made over to the public.

"2. That there is no such dedication to public use shown herein as will serve to defeat or terminate such property right in the party entitled thereto.

"3. That it was within the powers of said Board of Trade to convey to complainant the property right in said quotations in the manner set out in its contract with complainant, and that complainant acquired good title to the same by said contract, as against these defendants.

"4. That defendants have appropriated and used and are appropriating and using said quotations before publication thereof, wrongfully and contrary to law and in violation of complainant's rights.

"I deem this latter finding satisfactorily established by the proofs submitted by complainant and corroborated by the shuffling evasiveness of the affidavits presented by defendants. There is indubitable proof that defendants have entered into a scheme to defraud some one out of a valuable property right.

Damage to Complainant.

"While the Board of Trade of Chicago has an interest in the subject matter of this suit, and would be a proper party, yet, following the trend of precedent in the federal courts, based upon equity rule 47, the court will not require the Board of Trade to be joined as complainant herein, as such joinder would oust the jurisdiction of this court, and the rights of the parties now before it can be fully determined in this proceeding without prejudice to the rights of said board.

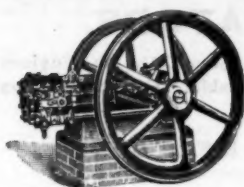
"Granting that the right to these quotations is a property right, then it cannot be denied that the complainant is greatly damaged by the broadcast scattering of these quotations by purloiners, who, by reason of having to pay nothing for these quotations so stealthily obtained by them, can obviously render complainant's right of property acquired by the payment of \$2 a subscriber to the Board of Trade valueless.

"I am therefore of the opinion that a temporary injunction should issue as prayed, and complainant's counsel may prepare and order accordingly. The demurrer to the bill is overruled."

PRESIDENT SPRINGER.

John W. Springer, President of the National Live Stock Association, was in Chicago en route, Wednesday, to Pittsburg, to attend the annual meeting of the American Humane Association. Mr. Springer says he is prepared to demonstrate to the good people of the convention that they are altogether wrong in opposing the extension of cattle unloading time from 28 to 40 hours.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association met in Wichita, Kan. This association covers Kansas and Indian Territory, and has 5,000 members; 300 delegates were present. Last year the association recovered sixteen of eighteen horses stolen from its members. How many necktie parties it indulged in deponent sayeth not; no doubt some were jerked into that great unknown.



New Era GAS ENGINES

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Write for Catalogue.

THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO.

No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Trading in the cattle and hog market has been very dull.

Average weight of hogs at St. Joseph last month 242 lbs., against 243 lbs. for September, 1899.

Among the visitors at the yards on Tuesday was Emil Weinberger, of Vienna, who is making a tour of this country.

The average quality of hogs coming in is poor and very few shippers are being received. Little pigs under 100 lbs. are a liberal supply.

Cables quote good to prime American cattle on the English market 12½@12¾c per pound, estimated dressed weight same as last week and a year ago.

General Manager Skinner, of the International Live Stock Exposition, has commenced work in earnest and has had to strengthen his clerical force. The entry blanks are being distributed. Advices have been received that the Russian Meat Exchange, of Moscow, will send several delegates.

Hereford Shorthorn cattle show and sale at Kansas City October 15 to 26 inclusive.

Secretary Smith reported that the Indianapolis (Ind.) Board of Trade had sent a total of \$4,390.23 to the Mayor of Galveston.

The Republic of Guatemala has imposed a tax of \$70 a head on all cattle exported from the country. It is intended to be prohibitive.

A decision by a referee gives A. L. Schmidt, of Milwaukee, \$5,500 damages on the Wawatosa injunction suit by which his rendering establishment was closed down. Mr. Schmidt is a manufacturer of glue, fertilizer and curled hair.

E. E. Machette, general manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., in Kansas City, forwarded for the company to the Mayor of Galveston, Tex., \$325 in cash and 4,000 lbs. of canned meats for the relief of the sufferers in the flood-stricken city.

L. H. Carpenter, director of the United States experiment station at Fort Collins, Colo., suggests in a recent bulletin that gramma grass be used to rehabilitate the played-out grazed grounds on the ranges. He recommends that denuded government lands be immediately seeded with this seed.

Conservative estimates place the amount of hay Montana cattle and sheep men will be forced to import from without the State this season at 300,000 tons. Other figures place the needed amount as high as 500,000 tons. The hay crop in Montana is almost a blank in some districts that in normal years have an exportable surplus.

Dealers in canning cattle are at a loss to know what is the matter with this branch of the business. For some time thin canning cow prices have been on the droop, and though receipts are not large, there is no life in the trade. Just now we cannot count

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

much on Great Britain's African business, for a large part of the English soldiers' meat comes direct from Argentina.

Swift and Company, whose new building at Liberty and Water streets, Peoria, Ill., has attracted so much attention recently, threw open its doors last week to the general public. It was opening day, and hundreds examined the new and thoroughly modern plant for the storage and disposition of beef, etc. Swift and Company served elegantly cooked beef and other delicacies all day.

The P. A. F., New Whatcom, Wash., led all the other canneries last week with a catch of 15,000 salmon, nearly all of which were from their traps. The P. S. P. Company had 2,700. The Fairhaven Canning Company had a few hundred from the mouth of the Nooksack. Quite a number of dog salmon were received, but the bulk of the catch was made up of silver. Only an occasional spring salmon is now caught.

Manager MacKenzie, of the Whitman County (Wash.) Fair, held last week, introduced a new feature of benefit to breeders of blooded live stock. Auction sales of live stock were held each day at the fair. The association provided an auctioneer free of charge to the live stock owner, who was permitted to offer his stock for sale to the highest bidder on terms which he dictated. This feature brought breeders and buyers together to the mutual benefit of both.

Those who will attend the Hereford-Short-horn cattle show and sale to be held at Kansas City from Monday next, October 15, to Friday, October 26, inclusive, must, in order to secure a one-third rate, return fare, ask for a receipt for going fare paid to the ticket agent of the road over which the purchaser travels. If more than one road is traveled over then a receipt must be asked for of each agent of whom a ticket is purchased. The Shorthorn sale will be held on October 18, 19 and 20. The Hereford sale will begin Monday, October 22, and continue daily until Friday, October 26.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday, the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000 was approved. In brief, the plan is to offer to the stockholders of record the new stock at \$50 a share of \$100, the other \$50 being paid by crediting the holders with the money used in retiring the \$1,000,000 bonds already paid, and with betterments of \$125,000. From the proceeds of the sale of the new stock the remaining bonds will be redeemed at 110. At the Union Trust Co. it was announced that they had received notice from the Procter & Gamble Co. that they would very likely pay the bonds now outstanding on January 1.

The "National Stockman" says: "That there is now a greater need for good blood and straight breeding in the Middle and Eastern States than in the West will be admitted by every man who is acquainted with the live stock in both sections. The average quality of the thin stock which comes to market in the West is far superior to that in such a market as Pittsburg. Sales at this point of late have included a large number of low-priced cattle. They were low-priced because they were worth so little. As a rule they lacked the essential qualities of good stockers or feeders; they were not and never will be good beefers. More good blood and a little more feed are the things those who breed cattle in this country must provide."

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MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO
RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents,
Hudson Building, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

Railroad Notes.

C. L. Wellington has been appointed general traffic manager for the Colorado Southern.

A meeting of the Central Passenger Association was held on Wednesday. It is thought a secretary will be elected to succeed Garrett Fort, now assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific.

Although the recent rate agreement entered into by the Presidents of Western railroads was designed to apply to all kinds of freight, the cutting of rates on packinghouse products out of St. Louis and Kansas City is still going on. A Western President is authority for the statement that there is a cut of five cents below the regular rate on all shipments of packinghouse products on Western lines, and a further cut of from 10 to 12 cents on the Eastern lines.

James Charlton has succeeded in landing the chairmanship of the Transcontinental Association, and will soon go to Denver to open headquarters and organize his force. His selection was made Tuesday by the committee appointed for the purpose. For years Mr. Charlton was general passenger agent for the Alton, and was superseded by his son when the Harriman interests secured control of the road. Mr. Charlton's years of service in the railway business have been without a blot upon his reputation for integrity and square dealings with his associates, and his large circle of friends will be greatly pleased to hear of his success.

The Northern Pacific announces a general reduction in their rates from St. Paul and Chicago to all points between Little Falls and Aitkin, Minnesota, and Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Portland, Oregon, commencing October 16 next, and effective each Tuesday thereafter to and including November 27 of the present year, and same days from February 12 to April 30, inclusive, 1901. These reductions will average on one way and round trip rates from 25 to 40 per cent. These new rates meet the reduced rates announced last week by the Great Northern for the Western portion of the road, and also makes the same low rates effective on this end of the line.

Board of Trade Notes.

Mr. Patrick Cudahy, of Milwaukee, announces himself a bull on provisions.

A Board of Trade membership sold at \$1,850 net to seller.

Robert Bines, a director of the Board of Trade, who has been in Europe for three months, returned Tuesday.

According to reports Armour controls the rib situation, Cudahys the lard and Lipton the pork, all of which may or may not be correct.

At the directors' meeting this week the Lloyd Smith case was postponed one week, and the petition asking that the rules be amended to limit the trading to a sixty-day

future in grains was referred to the committee of rules.

Cooperage.—In moderate demand and offerings only fair. Quotations ranged at 80¢@82½¢ for oak-bound, and 82½¢@85¢ for ash-bound pork barrels, and 92½¢ for lard tierces.

It is claimed that the International Packing Company is doing a good business with the Silverhorn plant at Sioux City, so that there is a possibility for the bondholders receiving some of their back interest. The local plant is not in operation, so that the hope of the bondholders is in the Sioux City scheme, while the common and preferred shareholders will have to look to the dim and distant future and not find much, if any, encouragement.

A canvass of the exchanges at St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth and Peoria shows that the better element in the trade there are in sympathy with the Chicago Board of Trade officials in their efforts to purify the trade and in their fight on the bucket shops, and that they will work with them as far as possible in helping start the proposed Exchange Telegraph Company and get business by giving it space on the floor, not exclusive of the other telegraph companies. They are also inclined to favor the plan of making a contract for the Chicago grain quotations and such other market news and general telegraph business as they may have. This is a valuable assistance to the projectors of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The bucket shop evil is seen at its worst outside of Chicago, as the bucket shop methods are such as to draw business to them. The legitimate commission houses might help their own business by advertising as freely as do the bucket shops, and by various other methods, without overstepping the lines of propriety and honesty. The business of the Chicago board, as indicated by the clearing house returns for the months of August and September, was better than appears on the surface. The clearings aggregate \$9,308,662, an increase of 11.02 per cent. over last year. The detailed statement for the two years is as follows:

	No. of Items.	Clearings.	Balances.
1899	219,139	\$8,398,881	\$2,842,083
1900	199,639	9,308,662	3,485,482

MOVE BOARD OF TRADE BELL.

The old Board of Trade clock bell will toll hereafter from the dome of St. Francis' Church in South Chicago. It was moved from the seventh floor of the Exchange building, lowered from a window to the street and carted away to begin a new life in a different environment.

This bell is one of the largest in the city. It weighs 5,000 pounds. Since the Board of Trade building tower was taken off it has lain unused on the seventh floor. St. Francis congregation bought it recently.

BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

(Earlier Report on page 29.)

The close of the New York market shows that 2,500 tcs. Western lard has been sold through from the West for England this week. Cash Western \$7.60. Mess pork, \$14 @15. Other prices here are as in our review. The Western markets sagged a little further on the hog supplies.

Cottonseed Oil.

(Earlier Report on page 30.)

The market closed quiet with, however, little disposition to sell, although there are some small lots to be had at a little less money because of the dullness. Prime yellow on the spot 36@36½¢, October at 36@36½¢, and small lots to be had at 36¢. November delivery 35½¢, and December at 35¢. Sales of 300 bbls. winter yellow, on spot, at 42¢.

Tallow.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

The market is stronger under some export demand. Sales to-day of 200 hhds. city at 4½¢ for export, and 700 tcs. city at 5¢; now firm at 4½¢. for hhds. and 5¢ for tcs. The contract deliveries for the week went in at 4½¢. About 3,000 pkgs. tallow and grease are going out to Marseilles. The lot of 1,000 tcs. city sold the day before at 5¢ to a Western house, goes to Marseilles. About 300 tcs. city edible sold through the week at 5½¢.

TEXAS COTTONSEED CONDITIONS.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, October 9.—Sales of oil the past week were quite liberal at prices ranging from 26½¢@27¢ per gallon, loose at mills.

Meal, too, was fairly good at \$21.50@21.75 f.o.b. Galveston.

Limited inquiry for linters, with 3½¢@3½¢ bid, and mills holding for 4¢.

Seed offering freely at \$10@12 f.o.b. stations.

Our market this week continues in good shape and shows no change in prices quoted above, nor demand for products; in fact, our mills are well sold up for October and November deliveries and are not anxious sellers.

The weather very favorable for gathering cotton and saving the seed in good condition.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, Ky., October 12.—Market rather inactive. Sales in Texas, 26@26½¢. Mississippi Valley buyers seem still apart. Mills holding at 28@30¢; bids, 27@27½¢.

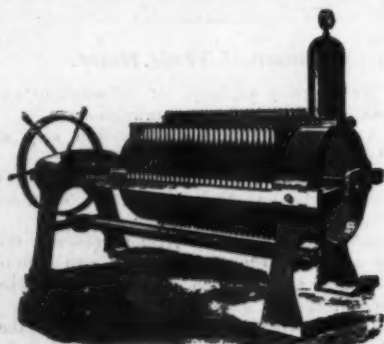
FROM THE ANTIPODES.

The Barron (late Mareeba) Meat Company's works at Bibbora, Australia, have been closed for the season. These have now been taken over by the North Queensland Meat Export Company, which is now engaged in making extensive improvements and additions to the works and plant, with a view of accomplishing more work next season. The output, as at Alligator Creek, will be confined to extract and tinned meats.

At the session of the Lincoln County (Colorado) Cattle Growers' Association held at Hugo last week, there was favorably discussed the organization of a State association, to be made up of a per capita delegation from local associations in that State, to further the interests of the live stock industry, with headquarters in Denver. A new State association as proposed would be similar to the Western Range Association organized last July on the Pacific slope, with headquarters at Carbondale. The objection of this association to uniting with the Western Range Association is that the headquarters and promoters of it are too far removed from the heart of the cattle industry of the State.

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FILTRATION OF LIQUIDS,

SEPARATING, COLLECTING AND PRESSING THE SOLIDS THEREFROM.

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Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

New machinery is being put in the tannery at Edgeworth, Mass.

Business is increasing in the sale of American Hide and Leather preferred stock.

Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, is in Pittsburg for the purpose of instituting several hundred suits against oleomargarine dealers.

The slaughterhouse on Sales street, in Oneida, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. The place was owned by Henry Gordon, but of late has been unoccupied.

The Red Cross Soap Company, Knoxville, Tenn., has made additions to its plant and put in new machinery. A new brand of laundry soap is now being manufactured.

The Nicholson Drug Company, of New York city, has been incorporated, to make soap powders, etc. Corporators: P. Nicholson, M. Britwitz, N. Burkan, all of New York city.

The Manufacturers' Food Exposition opened Monday at the Cyclorama Building, Baltimore. The line of pure food exhibited is an exemplification of the dietetic progress made in the last twenty years.

Waring S. Weed died last week at his home in Binghamton, N. Y. He is said to have been the oldest man active in business in that city. From 1864 to 1870 he was engaged in the pork packing business.

Le Parle Soap Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture soap. Corporators: G. W. Angle, G. S. Simmons, O. W. Crawford.

The Springfield, Mass., Rendering Company has purchased the rendering plant of C. W. Cahill, at Meriden, Conn. John Reynolds will have charge of the local business for the present, at least.

An amendment has been granted in the Corporation Court, in Washington, D. C., to the charter of the Washington Chemical Company, changing the name to the Washington Fertilizer Company.

Two freight trains on the Baltimore division of the Northern Central Railroad collided last week at Marsh Run, Pa., entailing a loss of \$50,000. Fourteen steers, 77 hogs and 3 mules were killed.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company, at Otisville, N. Y., has purchased the Kiernan Creamery, and will erect a condensery there.

The Borden Company takes charge of the Kiernan plant on Oct. 15.

The Vershire Creamery Association, of Vershire, N. Y., has been incorporated. Corporators: W. G. Wetherbee, F. B. Spear, J. R. Stack, J. C. Carlton, all of Vershire, N. Y.; C. Fellows, of Heath, N. Y.

In the live stock exhibit at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition will be shown what is probably the largest steer ever raised in the State. It was raised in La Grange, and at present weighs 4,000 pounds.

The trustees for the creditors of John P. Squire & Co., Boston, Mass., limited the time in which creditors could deposit claims with the Old Colony Trust Company to the close of business yesterday, Oct. 12.

Klein Brothers has bought a large plot in Carnegie, Pa., on which they will build one of the largest abattoirs and cold storage warehouse plants in Western Pennsylvania. The buildings and machinery will cost fully \$100,000.

The Midland Linseed Oil Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been incorporated to make linseed oil and flaxseed products. Corporators: E. C. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. C. Bisbee, Minneapolis; W. C. Stone, Minneapolis.

The city fathers of Norfolk, Va., recently passed an ordinance to the effect that all butchers in that city would be required, after Oct. 1, 1900, to keep a record of the mark, color and weight of all cattle purchased and slaughtered by them.

H. R. C. Watson, of Brandon, Vt., has received fifteen head of Normandy cattle, which he imported from France for his stock farm. The cattle were selected by Mr. Watson personally, while he was in France, and the stock is of very fine blood.

The Manufacturers' Oil and Grease Company, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been registered with County Clerk Hoffman, of Dutchess county. The corporators are: C. J. Werwage, O. L. Doty, both of Cleveland, O.; Wm. H. Frost, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Fully 30 pounds of chipped beef were destroyed last week in New Castle, Del., by being buried in mud. The beef was being brought to New Castle by Joseph Rash for delivery when his horse became frightened, and, upsetting the wagon, spilled the meat in the road.

The cornerstone of the new building for the Standard Butterine Company, at Langdon, D. C., was laid last Saturday. The company is now offering for sale \$200,000 of its 8 per cent. preferred stock, one share of common stock to be given with each share of preferred.

The New England Dairy Company, of New Haven, Conn., is to issue \$20,000 of bonds, secured by mortgage to the New Haven Trust Company. It is understood that the company intends to purchase land for the extension of their business, and to make many improvements.

The Colonial Grocery Company, of New York city, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000, to deal in provisions, etc. Corporators: B. McClurg, G. Witschief, both of Newburg, N. Y.; M. B. Bookstaver, of Brooklyn; McClurg & Witschief, attorneys, Newburg, N. Y.

The New England creamery has been organized at Bangor, Me., for the purpose of carrying on a general dairy business, with \$500,000 capital stock, of which \$75 is paid in. The officers are: President, A. Z. Cowan, of Somerville, Mass.; treasurer, L. E. Brown, of Somerville.

The American Blower Company, of New

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 m., Oct. 25, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1901: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Dade, Fla.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Fremont, S. C.; Fort Greble, R. I.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Howard, Md.; Fort Hunt, Va.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Screven, Ga.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Williams, Me.; Fort Wood, N. Y.; Alleghany Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Fort McHenry, cabbage. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be in envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 25, 1900," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. D. L. BRAINARD, MAJOR, C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1900. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days commencing Nov. 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Oct. 16, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Oct. 16, 1900," and addressed to MAJOR D. L. BRAINARD, C. S., U. S. A.

PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Genuine
Parchment
Paper

Fiftieth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

York, Chicago and London, has issued its Illustrated Catalogue No. 117, devoted to dry kilns, ventilating fans, volume blowers, steel plant fans, steam pumps, steam engines, etc. A copy of it will be sent to those interested for the asking.

Cushman & Rankin Company, of Lyndon, Vt., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, to make and sell fiber leather. Corporators: W. P. Rankin, H. O. Cushman, both of Boston, Mass.; J. M. Cushman, G. F. Cushman, both of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; L. B. Jones, of Brighton, Vt.

The National Leather Company, of Charleston, W. Va., has been incorporated to do a general leather business. Capital, \$5,000,000. Corporators: J. B. Hall, V. H. Conkle, G. S. Gethen, P. A. Warner, A. B. Stoughton, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; A. B. Stoughton, attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. S. Frechette has just added a sausage factory to his meat business. His factory will require a 2½-horse-power engine and boilers. All the delicious products in the line of frankfurts, bolognas, etc., can soon be found there. Mr. Frechette expects to have things in running order about Oct. 15.

The Coachman Harness Soap Company, of Troy, N. Y., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000. Corporators: George A. Wilson, Judson H. Myers, Oscar W. Scudder, Jones W. Brown, and William F. Steiner. The company will manufacture harness oil and soap leather dressing, axle grease, etc.

The Superior Court in Philadelphia has fixed Dec. 10 for the hearing of the appeals in the oleo cases. The ground upon which the appeals is based is the allegation that it was unlawful on the part of Judge McCarthy to impose imprisonment under the indictment, the offenses being first offenses, and as such, it is claimed, fines only could be imposed.

G. G. Pyle, of Altoona, Pa., pleaded guilty in Hollidaysburg, that State, to violating the oleomargarine laws, and was sentenced to pay \$100 fine. J. K. Ferguson, also of Altoona, suffered a similar fate for the same offense. Judge Bell said that hereafter the maximum penalties will be inflicted for future violations.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) city garbage crematory was destroyed by fire Monday morning with a loss of \$150,000. It was owned by a New York syndicate. A special meeting of the Board of Public Works was called to consider means of disposing of city refuse. No other plant can be secured and the health department forbids dumping on vacant land.

Justice Marcan, in Brooklyn, has continued a temporary injunction, obtained by the State Department of Agriculture, restraining Thos. D. Davis, 57 Hudson avenue; John B. Krudop, 135 Sacket street, and Allen Nest, 321 Oakland street, from selling oleomargarine, pending the determination of an action to recover \$100 penalty for a permanent injunction.

The National Leather Company, of Philadelphia, recently incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with \$5,000,000 capital, is an amalgamation of a number of leather companies in several of the Eastern States, and its intention, it is said, is not to compete with the United States Leather Company nor the American Hide and Leather Company, but to manufacture specialties of its own. One of these is the manufacture of leather belting.

The assignment of Nace & Swartley, produce commission merchants, at 11 South Water street, Philadelphia, made last week to John Sparhawk, Jr., has been a matter of considerable comment among butter and egg dealers. There was no more prominent firm in the business in Philadelphia, and the failure will be keenly felt. There appears to be

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years. IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

THE solution contained in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank will not freeze at twenty degrees below zero, will not evaporate nor lose its strength, consequently the Tank and Buckets keep in order and are ready for use in case of fire without requiring any attention and need no recharging until used. Write for prices.

SAFETY FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

29-33 West Forty-second St., New York.

no doubt that the downfall of the house was caused by losses in outside investments and the shrinkage in securities.

For alleged damages and commissions on the sale of 3,000 barrels of cottonseed oil, claimed to have been made by the Williams & Flash Company, of New York city, an attachment for \$4,665 against the Merchants' and Planters' Oil Company, of Texas (whose plant was very recently destroyed by fire) has been served on fire insurance companies in New York city, which carried risks for the oil company. In the final adjustment of the fire insurance, all undisputed claims will be settled doubtless at once, and the courts may be asked to adjudicate whatever matters of account that might still be in controversy.

Jamaica is said to be a good country for a healthful frozen meat trade.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1900.	1899.
March 1 to Oct. 3—		
Chicago	3,725,000	3,710,000
Kansas City	1,590,000	1,445,000
Omaha	1,280,000	1,300,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	983,500	790,000
St. Louis	825,000	800,000
Indianapolis	628,000	640,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	168,000	193,000
Cudahy, Wis.	266,000	261,000
Cincinnati	324,000	342,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	345,500	369,000
Cedar Rapids	258,500	226,000
Sioux City, Iowa	415,000	265,000
St. Paul, Minn.	238,000	185,000
Louisville, Ky.	180,000	226,000
Cleveland, Ohio	280,000	265,000
Wichita, Kan.	82,000	64,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	57,000	53,000
Bloomington, Ill.	51,200	47,000
Above and all other...	12,406,000	11,890,000

—Price Current.



SAVE FUEL AND BOILERS

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TUBULAR FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER, WITH SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES

OUR STANDARD HEATERS ARE GUARANTEED

to heat the feed water to the boiling point (210°) or (212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to EXTRACT THE OIL from the exhaust, so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for other heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers FREE FROM OIL. WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT, but will continue to heat as hot after being in use years, as when new.

A LIBERAL OFFER:

Try us. If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect, we will pay freight both ways and all expenses.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY THE

STEWART HEATER CO.

25 Norfolk Avenue.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send for Catalogue.

Power Pumps for all purposes and any capacity.

FEED WATER HEATERS BY MAIL



Selling Feed Water Heaters BY MAIL is our specialty.

15 years as sellers and manufacturers is the price we have paid for our experience. Our improved machinery and methods for manufacturing greatly REDUCES THE COST AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

The Improved Berryman (KELLEY'S PATENT) Water Tube FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER

This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

Benj. F. Kelley & Son
MANUFACTURERS
91 Liberty Street, New York.

NEW FACTORY, INTERNATIONAL SPRINKLER COMPANY.

Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

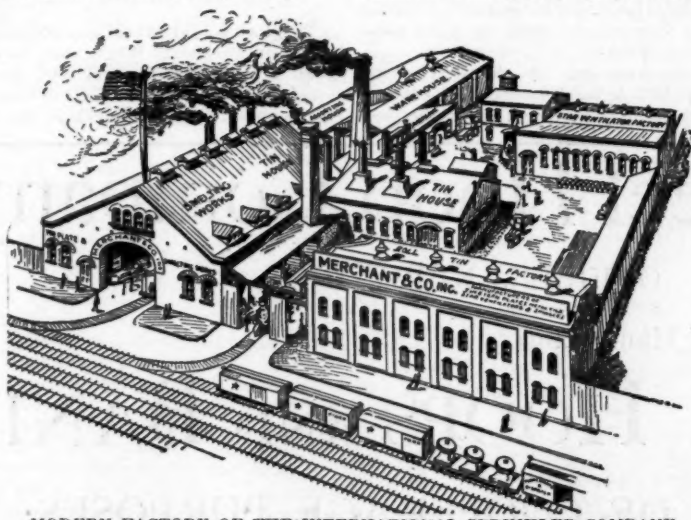
The illustration on this page shows the modern factory of the International Sprinkler Company, which has just been completed and put in use in Philadelphia. It is a complete plant, which enables this company to handle a very large tonnage of pipe, fittings and all other accessories to the sprinkler business. Their facilities are now second to none in this line of business.

This company is really controlled and managed by Merchant & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia. Its main office is at Philadelphia, and its Southern office in the Prudential Building, Atlanta, Ga., but all representatives and branch offices of Merchant & Co., Inc., can be applied to for particulars.

Every one interested in protecting property against fire loss is invited to communicate with this company or its representatives for full information on sprinkler protection. Copies of insurance approvals of its devices and credentials from representative concerns over the country as to the excellence of the International Company's work will be furnished with pleasure to prospective customers.

The concern has an energetic management, abundant capital, and is in the sprinkler business to stay.

The following partial list of contracts taken in the last few months, covering a wide range of buildings protected by every class of insurance, affords ample proof that the International Company is getting its share of the sprinkler business in the country to-day:



MODERN FACTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPRINKLER COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia: Electric Storage Battery Co. (manufacturers storage batteries), Leicester and Continental Mills Co. (woolen mills), John Wolstenholme & Sons (manufacturers of worsted yarn), Hotel Walton, Quaker City Dye Works, Hensel-Colladay (repeat order) (woolen mills), Smith, Kline & French Co. (drugs), William Steele & Sons (Peter Woll) (repeat order), Estate C. J. Graham, Robert Foerderer (manufacturer of leathers), George W. Smith & Co. (cabinet makers), National Publishing Co., John Gay's Sons, Tuttleman Bros. & Faggen, Germantown Spinning Co., Bernstein Manufacturing Co. (manufacturers of metal bedsteads), Peter Woll & Sons, Greaves Bros., Marks Bros. (repeat order) (department store), John T. Bailey & Co. (manufacturers of bags, rope and twine), J. Kitchenman (manufacturer of carpets), George Laeher, Enterprise Manufacturing Co. (manufacturer of hardware specialties), R. T. Moorhouse (manufacturing of

paper), J. S. Thorne, J. R. Jones, Dornan Bros. (manufacturers of carpets), Millbourne Mills, Hess' Mills, Thomas Miles Building (office building), T. B. Rice (repeat order), Standard Hosiery Co., George Watkinson &

Co. (manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes), Dill & Collins, Otto Gas Engine Co. (manufacturers of gas engines). York: Ashley & Bailey Co. (manufacturers of silk). Reading: Nolde & Horst (knitting mills). Natrona: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. (manufacturers of chemicals). Spring Grove: W. C. Urner & Co. Coplay: Lehigh Valley Silk Mills. Johnstown: Cambria Steel Co. (manufacturers of steel). Yardley: Cold



Straight line track
in position.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patenteers of

...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

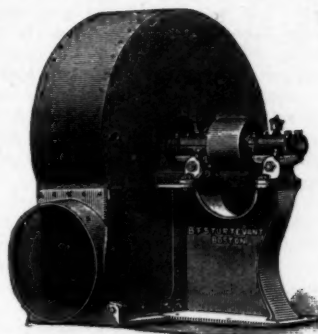
Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Curve line track
in position.

EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR
FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



133.

AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

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Perforated Metals

Aitchison makes
over 600 varieties.

FILTER PRESS PLATES
a Specialty.

**The Robert Aitchison Perforated
Metal Co.,**

Room 905, 303 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Spring Bleaching and Finishing Works (Theo. C. Search, president).

NEW YORK.—Buffalo: Buffalo Forge Co.

CONNECTICUT.—Torrington: Coe Brass Manufacturing Co.

NEW JERSEY.—East Trenton: Crescent Belting and Packing Co. (manufacturers of rubber goods) (repeat order). Riverside: Philadelphia Watch Case Co. (T. Zerbrugg Co.), Riverside Metal Co. Millville: Millville Manufacturing Co. (cotton mills).

MARYLAND.—Baltimore: Sharpe & Dohme (drugs), American Tobacco Co. (Felguera branch).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington: Stumpf Bedding Co. (manufacturers of metal bedsteads).

VIRGINIA.—Richmond: Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works (manufacturing locomotives). Norfolk: Cotton Oil and Fiber Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Roanoke Rapids: Patterson Textile Co. (cotton mills), Roanoke Mills Co. (cotton mills). Fayetteville: Ashley

& Bailey Co. (manufacturers of silks). Lexington: Nokomis Cotton Mills.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Union: Buffalo Mills (cotton mills). Westminster: Cheaswell Cotton Mills. Columbia: Capital City Mills (cotton mills). Laurens: Laurens Furniture Co. Spartanburg: Morgan Iron Works. Spartanburg Warehouse Co.

TENNESSEE.—Harriman: Harriman Cotton Mills.

TEXAS.—Denison: American Cotton Spinning Co. Roxton: Roxton Cotton Oil Co. McKinny: McKinny Cotton Oil Co.

"FREEZE-EM."

In considering the question of preservatives, that of "Freeze-Em," a compound manufactured by B. Heller & Co., of Chicago, has received much attention. It is claimed that "Freeze-Em" will keep steaks, chops, ribs, cuts of meats, tenderloins, pork loins, pork sausages, quarters of beef, chopped beef, veal, mutton, poultry, etc., from one to three weeks just as fresh as if the meat were frozen. It is asserted further that "Freeze-Em" prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers. Messrs. B. Heller & Co., the manufacturers, said in regard to their product: "We have discovered that our 'Freeze-Em' is the finest preservative for pork sausage that has ever been on the market." The claim is made that "Freeze-Em" is healthful, that it cannot be detected, and that it does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

"Freeze-Em" is already largely used by butchers and other meat establishments in this country and elsewhere, and this fact attests the popularity in these quarters of the product, and that to the trade it serves the purposes claimed for it by its manufacturers. This fact has enabled it to make its headway among the retail meat trade.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER'S IMPORTANT ENGLISH HOUSE.

Following up their well-formed plan for the extension and the proper handling of their immense business, and in keeping with their well-known character for incision and enterprise in pushing it, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have determined upon a most important departure in Great Britain, which they will at once carry into effect.

In addition to their extensive beef business, which they have established through their English agents, Messrs. Archer & Dawson, of London, Southampton and Liverpool, they have just made arrangements to open their own house in the British Isles for the sale of mess beef, fore quarters, canned goods (of which they put up a large variety of excellent kinds), and other factory products of their huge plants in this country.

This matter engaged the attention of the company for some time, and the step was not decided upon until every detail had been carefully decided upon. These matters having been satisfactorily arranged, the house will be opened at once.

Mr. Thomas R. Nuttall, of Liverpool, who is recognized by the trade as being the very best man who could be got for such an enterprise, has luckily been secured by the company to consolidate and manage this part of its growing trade, and to represent the sale of the present and the future articles which the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company will put upon the English market. Heretofore these products have been shipped to and sold by agents all over Great Britain. Mr. Nuttall is a man of large business experience, having been for twenty years with the noted house of William Windsor, at Liverpool.

This important step on the part of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company brings this great concern of American packers into

direct dealings with the people of Great Britain, whom they have heretofore reached through agents in various parts of the country. The advantage of such a method of doing business is at once manifest, because it concentrates this branch of their trade under one head and management.

The headquarters of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger branch for the consolidation and the better distribution of the formerly scattered business through England will be at 15 Temple street, Liverpool, England.

In inaugurating this new branch house in England, the following announcement is made to the British public in regard to the various brands of goods sold by the company:

"In future our first brand of beef will be sold as 'Harrison's' and none as 'Brooklyn' or 'Howard's' as formerly.

"Our second brand as 'Garfield's,' and none as 'Fairmount's' or 'Barratt's' as formerly.

"Our third brand as 'Jupiter,' and none as 'Stevenson's,' 'Dawson's' or 'Drew's' as formerly.

"It is likely the outside brands referred to may still be offered you—being proprietary—but they will not be of our packing.

"Brands of canned meats remain as hitherto, viz.: 'Harrison's' and 'Garfield's.'"

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company put up among the finest packinghouse products which are made in this country. They appeal to the taste of the connoisseur, and Mr. Nuttall should have very little trouble to still further popularize them with the people of his own Mother England.

The Parkland Fishing and Packing Company, of Parkland, Wash., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$20,000, to conduct a fish packing business. The headquarters of the company will be at Parkland, Wash.

American Steel Hoop Company,

GENERAL OFFICES, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of

MILD STEEL HOOPS AND BANDS

FOR ALL KINDS OF COOPERAGE PURPOSES.

Bands of High Tensile Strength for Tank Builders,
Light Gauge Hoops for Box, Pail and Basket Manufacturers,
Hoops Cut to Any Specified Length,
Hoops Flared and Punched to Any Specification.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:

NEW YORK,
Battery Park Building.

BOSTON,
No. 8 Oliver Street.

CINCINNATI,
Chamber of Commerce Building.

CHICAGO,
Marquette Building.

ST. LOUIS,
Fullerton Building.

CLEVELAND,
Williamson Building.

ST. PAUL,
Endicott Building.

SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 23 Davis Street.

PITTSBURG,
Empire Building.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Oct. 6, 1900, are as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Oct. 6, 1900.	Week Oct. 7, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Oct. 6, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	941	1,380	82,883
Continent...	688	710	34,407
S. & C. Am...	507	334	22,574
W. Indies...	2,350	803	95,017
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies...	318	182	8,216
Other countries	10	18	1,461
Totals	4,814	3,487	224,561

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	9,428,186	11,385,233	650,140,935
Continent...	3,173,480	2,340,815	101,112,475
S. & C. Am...	43,000	61,000	4,538,335
W. Indies...	323,900	320,325	11,856,540
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies...		2,800	99,750
Other countries	10,275	42,150	1,086,825
Totals	12,978,541	14,152,323	768,834,969

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,435,931	5,615,696	251,367,065
Continent...	11,181,340	5,757,396	301,538,391
S. & C. Am...	233,395	260,705	20,391,990
W. Indies...	638,030	705,020	27,570,645
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies...	1,840		170,327
Other countries	3,440	277,870	2,744,990
Totals	17,493,976	12,616,687	603,783,318

Recapitulation of week's exports, ending Oct. 6, 1900.

From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York...	4,212	6,465,500	9,143,970
Boston...	112	2,049,000	2,004,068
Portland, Me.			59,500
Philadelphia...		1,029,618	945,969
Baltimore...	300	827,090	4,958,844
Norfolk...	16		
N'port News...			
New Orleans...	114	142,700	124,125
Montreal...		2,473,424	257,480
Totals	4,814	12,978,541	17,493,976

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899, to Oct. 6, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Oct. 7, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	44,912,200	52,530,800	7,618,600
Bacon & hams, lbs.	768,834,969	860,340,862	91,505,893
Lard, lbs.	603,783,318	650,940,474	47,157,156

CUSTOM HOUSE FEES.

The United States Treasury Department has issued the following to collectors of customs and others:

The following fees, except as mentioned below, when for services performed by customs officers for vessels of the United States or as mentioned in section 22 of the act of June 10, 1890, on the seacoast, gulf and Western rivers, are not to be collected, but at ports where the officers are paid wholly or partly by fees are to be included in a detailed report of services, and submitted to the department with the officer's accounts. Such detailed report, however, is not required from the office of any collector of customs whose compensation for the year will plainly be made up from other sources of emolument, without regard to the fees mentioned.

TABLE OF FEES.

- For the admeasurement of tonnage and certifying the same, for every transverse section under the tonnage deck \$1.50
 25. Certificates, permits or bonds upon the entry of imported goods, and the passing thereof through the customs, and also upon all entries of domestic goods, wares, and merchandise for exportation
 20. Debenture—Weighing of weighable articles exported upon which a drawback or return duty is allowed or withdrawn from bonded warehouse for export, per 100 lbs.03
- For receiving a manifest of each railroad car, or other vehicle, laden in foreign contiguous territory with goods,

wares, or merchandise, destined for the United States, and administering the prescribed oath.25

49. Where weighing, gauging, or re-gauging on withdrawal, or measuring are necessary to ascertain dutiable value of goods imported or withdrawn from warehouse, the actual expense incurred will be collected. (But no fees collectible for weighing salt withdrawn from bonded warehouse for transportation)

50. No fee is collectible for certificate for cancellation bond in Canadian custom house; certificate of manufacture of bags for export, with drawback; certificate of exportation of drawback goods at port other than of importation, issued at request of private person; certificate of importation of burlaps exported; copy inspection certificate of steam vessel; certificate to appraiser's copy of weigher's return; copy register or enrollment sent to Treasury Department; certificate of importation of material in goods exported, with benefit of drawback at port other than port of importation

52. Certified copy bill of sale, mortgage or other conveyance50

53. No fee should be exacted for receiving a manifest of a railroad car, or other vehicle from foreign contiguous territory

No fee should be exacted for receiving or certifying manifest of railroad car, or other vehicle, laden with goods, wares, or merchandise passing from one port or place in the United States to another therein, through foreign contiguous territory

59. Entry of merchandise for immediate consumption on arrivals. Bond, if any, (Batzor v. Erhardt)40

60. Warehouse entry. Warehousing bond40

We have omitted the other items not of interest to our trades.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: James Warner Whiting, by G. H. K. White. New members elected: F. P. Gaskell, Sigmund Goldgerg, Wm. M. Schnitzer, John Keegan, Jr., Samuel D. Dixon and Alexander J. Blair.

Visitors at the Exchange: W. E. Blanchard, Cincinnati; E. Beekman, St. Louis; B. F. Hatches, Jr., Chicago; Joe Stevenson, Glasgow; F. Bowman, Havana.

A Produce Exchange membership sold by auction at the Real Estate Exchange at \$255.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOD SUPPLY.

News has come to hand of the scarcity of food and the high prices that have to be paid for such provisions as are obtainable on the Rand. The wisdom of the authorities in delaying the return of the refugees to Johannesburg is hardly likely to be seriously questioned. Luxuries are few and far between, and the prices of many articles of daily use have almost reached famine point. The stock of ordinary soap is exhausted. Pork is 2s. 6d. a pound, and other articles are correspondingly dear. Naturally this is having its effect on the mines. At the Simmer and Jack, owing to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient food, the management has been compelled to dispense with the services of more than one-half of the staff. It is to be hoped that the military exigencies will soon permit of ample food supplies going forward.

Read The National Provisioner.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PROPOSALS.

A really first-class Dutch margarine maker desires to establish a margarine factory in the U. S. in partnership with one or more gentlemen. Also willing to accept a good situation in this branch. Highest references. Address letters "J. P." c. o. General European Representative, The National Provisioner, 23 Grosse Reichenstrasse, Hamburg, Germany.

PACKERS AND CURERS.

The highest perfection in scientific curing of hams is obtained by drilling a small passage up the center of the shank bone through the inner joints, to allow the instant and constant action of your brine on the vital parts—the inner bone joints and marrow. This inexpensive method, pat. 1898, positively insures a thoroughly saturated, mild, uniform and sure cure. Requests from packers for complete information will be cheerfully answered if addressed to

C. J. DEMPSEY,
Armour Station, Chicago.
State Rights for Sale.

COTTONSEED OIL IN MEXICO.

The annual production of cottonseed oil in Mexico, says the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, averages 1,500,000 kilograms, and the quantity consumed last year amounted to 14,000,000 kilograms (30,864,400 pounds).

In the United States as well as Mexico the crop has fallen below the average, and it is probable that the next crop will be but little better on account of the extreme drought from which the cotton plantations have suffered.

Cottonseed oil is absolutely indispensable in soap making, which explains the investigations which have been made to discover a plant producing an oil which could be used in this industry. It has been found that the seeds of ricino and coyol can be profitably cultivated, especially on account of their hardness and of the oil which they furnish, and which is particularly suited to the manufacture of soap.

Machinery has recently been imported from the United States with a view to the extracting of the oil from the ricino seed, which is gathered near Durango, where experiments lasting about two years have given very satisfactory results. The coyol, which grows wild in great abundance in the tropical regions, is a shrub or sort of palm tree which produces berries containing 80 per cent. of oil, and which are of inestimable value in soap making.

URUGUAY'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Uruguay, for the first quarter of 1900, imported of provisions, cereals and spices, \$1,254,205 worth; for the corresponding period of 1899, \$1,145,096 worth; 1898, \$1,144,863 worth. Of live stock, 1900, \$147,785; 1899, \$319,597; 1898, \$393,943. Uruguay exported during the periods named above, of slaughtered products, 1900, \$8,513,707 worth; 1899, \$11,406,472; 1898, \$9,114,869. Of live stock, 1900, \$207,507; 1899, \$164,295; 1898, \$139,758. Of provisions for ships, 1900, \$32,980 worth; 1899, \$25,592; 1898, \$19,485.

The Westinghouse Air-Brake Company have just ordered from the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, a large Gross Oil filter to equip their power house.

4 Gold Medals

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Swift and Company's exhibit was awarded four gold medals, as follows:

Gold Medal for

Model Refrigerator Car and contents
Swift's Export Fresh Beef and Pork

Gold Medal for Provisions

Swift's Premium Hams	Swift's Short Cut Mess Pork
Swift's Premium Bkfst Bacon	Swift's Rolled Boneless Beef
Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon	Swift's Sweet Pkld Beef Tongues
Swift's Premium Leaf Lard	Swift's Beef Ext and Beef Fluid
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard	Swift's Summer Sausages
Swift's Neutral Lard	Swift's Butterine
Swift's Cotosuet	Swift's Premium Pig Pork
Swift's Kenwood Extra India Mess Beef	

Gold Medal for Oils

Pure Neatsfoot Oil	Extra W. S Lard Oil
Extra Neatsfoot Oil	No. 1 Lard Oil
Cold Test Neatsfoot Oil	Oleo Oil

Gold Medal for Stearines

Lard Stearine
Oleo Stearine

Swift and Company

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul
Over Two Hundred and Fifty Branch Houses in the United States.

LAW QUESTIONS ANSWERED FREE

[To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** has retained the law firm of **HEYN & COVINGTON**, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City.]

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER receives from time to time a large number of inquiries, involving interesting points of law. To properly answer the most important of them this paper has secured the services of MESSRS. HEYN & COVINGTON, to which all legal matters are submitted for opinion. These answers are given to subscribers free and only through the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Every one sending such questions for answer must sign his full name and address. No anonymous questions or those signed with initials will be answered. We will only give the initials or some mark of recognition in the answer so that the correspondent will recognize his question. Subscribers will please say from what state they wish to have the answer on the law as the laws of the different states differ. Don't ride a free horse to death. Ask for the law you need on important matters. The answer will be given to us by these attorneys and published free, for you in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address all questions to

*"LAW DEPARTMENT,"
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
150 Nassau Street, New York City.*

Storekeeper, New Jersey.—In the rear of my store there is a trap door, which is frequently kept open, and which leads into the cellar. We are in the habit of cleaning the floor towards evening, and about a month ago a customer slipped on the floor, which was wet and slippery, and fell down the trap into the cellar. He sprained his ankle, and now says that he was laid up a week, and had to pay quite a doctor's bill. He has come to see me several times, and wants me to pay the doctor's bill and his wages. What shall I do?

Your customer had a right to be in your store. You invited him to come there to trade with you, and if, by reason of the fact that the floor was slippery and the trap door open, he fell down the cellar and was injured, you are liable to him for negligence to the extent of the damage which he suffered. If you have made up your mind that the customer fell into the cellar because the floor was slippery, and further that he was actually incapacitated from attending to his business for a week and had to pay a doctor's bill besides, our advice is to settle the matter with him.

J. H. H. & Co., Chicago.—If a manufacturer sells merchandise for future delivery, and his plant is destroyed by fire, is he thereby relieved of liability both as to the delivery of the article contracted for and also as to the market difference? If the market had gone in his favor would he be entitled to buy equally good product from some one else and deliver this under his brand on the contract; and if the market is against him is the buyer entitled to purchase equally good product and hold the original seller for the difference?

We assume from your statement that the contract for the sale of the merchandise made no provision as to the destruction of the merchandise by fire. In the absence of such provision, the manufacturer is not relieved from liability. The reason of course is apparent. While it is unfortunate for the manufacturer,

it is not the fault of the purchaser that the manufacturer was not able to deliver the goods contracted for, and hence the manufacturer, in the absence of an express provision in the agreement to the contrary, is liable to the purchaser for the damage which he may suffer. As regards the question whether the manufacturer could buy equally good product from some one else and deliver this under his brand, we would say that the answer depends somewhat on the character of the article. Where the article is not a work of art, or one requiring a special kind of skill to manufacture, the manufacturer could buy in the open market an equally good article and deliver the same under the contract. If the manufacturer fails to deliver the goods, the purchaser has the right to go into the open market and buy equally good product, and if the price paid by him exceeds the amount of the purchase price originally contracted for, he can hold the manufacturer for the difference.

A. D. E., Cleveland.—The important parts of your letter are as follows:

You sent goods to a customer with the request to "remit money by mail as soon as goods are received." You never received the money, although your customer claims that he sent it to you by mail.

Your customer made payment as directed by you, and by the language of your letter to him, he was authorized to send the money by mail. Where such a course is authorized, the purchaser is discharged from liability when he deposits the money in the mail. From the time that the money was so deposited by your customer, it was at your risk. Frequently merchants state in their letters or on their letter heads that cash sent by mail, unless registered, is sent at the risk of the sender. If you had made any such statement your customer would not in this case have been authorized to send the money by mail.

Employer, New York City.—I employed a bookkeeper by the month at the rate of \$100 a month, but he only stayed with me one week, and left me without giving me any reason or notice. He has made claim upon me for a week's salary, and I have refused to pay him. Can he make me pay?

No. He made an agreement to work for you by the month, and if he did not keep his contract, it is his fault, and he cannot recover any part of the \$100. If, however, he was disabled through sickness and could not for this reason attend to his duties, that would be a different question, and it would then be unjust if you should pay nothing.

Husband, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Where a person dies leaving no will, is the settlement of his estate more expensive or less expensive and more advantageous or less advantageous than if he had made a will?

In almost all cases the making of a will has decided advantages. In making a will the testator can appoint his own executors, and they may be relieved from giving a bond, while when there is no will, the administrator is appointed by the court, and he must give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties. By the terms of the will the distribution of the property can be distinctly provided for, while if there is no will, the distribution is made according to the laws of distribution in force where the deceased resided. The existence of a will is generally of great advantage where part of the real estate consists of land. The land can be either specifically devised, or the executors can be empowered to sell it under the will. The real estate is thus made readily marketable, while when there is no will it frequently happens that it is difficult to get the consent or the signatures of all the heirs, and as a result the

real estate cannot be readily transferred. As regards the expense, we think that as a rule it is less when there is a will. On the whole, therefore, the making of a will has decided advantages, and in our opinion every person having property should make disposition thereof by will.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS (Granted in Washington)

658,800. COOLING AND CONDENSING APPARATUS. Henry D. Pownell, Cincinnati, O. Filed Dec. 7, 1899. Serial No. 739,492.

658,923. CREAM SEPARATOR. Ed. H. Piper and Ben. F. House, Eureka, Ill. Filed April 11, 1900. Serial No. 12,416.

658,942. COOKING ATTACHMENT FOR CONDENSERS. Chas. F. Conover, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 13, 1900. Serial No. 1,319.

658,948. METHOD OF EXTRACTING OIL. Norris B. Gregg, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Feb. 21, 1900. Serial No. 5,902.

658,987. MEAL CAKE FORMING MACHINE. Alfred Jones, St. Louis, assignor of one-half to the Mound City Paint and Color Company, same place. Filed Aug. 4, 1900. Serial No. 25,882.

658,991. SOAP CAKE AND HOLDER FOR SAME. C. Langguth, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Fred Daenzer, same place. Filed May 23, 1899. Serial No. 717,894.

659,075. CAN LABELING MACHINE. William H. Leister, Westminster, Md. Filed July 29, 1899. Serial No. 725,481.

659,077. TANNING APPARATUS. James F. Lester, Atlanta, Ga. Filed Dec. 15, 1898. Renewed Jan. 12, 1900. Serial No. 1,212.

659,085. RENDERING APPARATUS. Frank H. Miller, Regensburg, Germany. Filed March 23, 1900. Serial No. 9,917.

659,156. CAN SOLDERING MACHINE. E. Norton, Maywood, Ill., assignor to the Northon Bros., of Illinois. Filed June 14, 1899. Serial No. 720,451.

659,156. FREEZING TANK FOR MANUFACTURING OF ARTIFICIAL ICE. C. F. Richards, East Orange, N. J., assignor to himself and B. R. Bacon, South Orange, N. J. Filed Nov. 24, 1899. Serial No. 738,183.

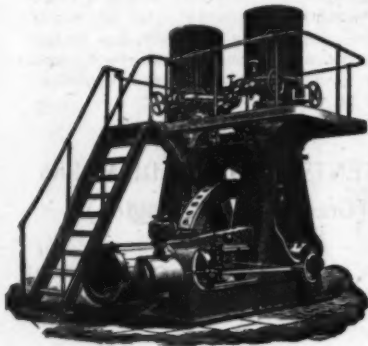
Trade-Marks.

35,188. BUTTER OR A SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER. H. J. Bigelow, Boston, Mass. Filed Aug. 11. Essential Feature—The word "Pastro." Used since Aug. 1, 1900.

35,191. CANNED GOODS. Adam Roth Grocery Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1900. Essential feature—The word "Drum." Used since March 2.

35,192. FISH IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS. Alaska Packers' Association, San Francisco, Cal. Filed June 6, 1900. Essential Feature—The pictorial representation of a lily of the order botanically known as "Lilium candidum." Used since May 10, 1900.

It is reported that, according to Mr. H. H. Clough, of Elyria, Ohio, the American Cattle Breeders' Association, of which he is an officer, will offer \$5,000 in prizes for the Hereford exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 1901. This is probably one of the largest amounts ever offered in premiums for a single breed of cattle, and will certainly call out a fine display.



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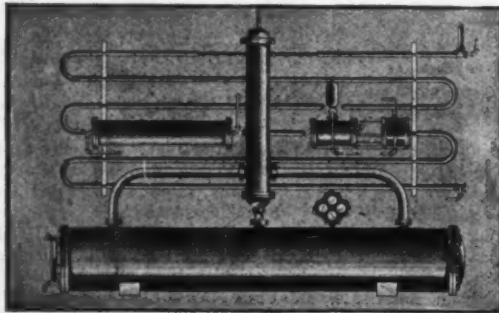
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Circulation, and Process Preventing the Forma-
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ARE MADE BY **THE COCHRAN CO., Lorain, O.** CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE SYSTEM.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—Armour & Co., of Chicago, will erect a large ice house at Round Lake, Ill., this fall, to cost, it is said, \$500,000.

—The Longview Ice, Light & Bottling Company, of Longview, Tex., has been chartered, with a capital of \$50,000.

—It is understood that a new ice company has been formed in Carlisle, Pa., and that it is about to purchase the Arctic ice plant.

—Klein Bros. will build an ice manufacturing plant at Carnegie, in the Chartiers Valley, Pa., in connection with their prospective cold storage warehouse at that place.

—Frank F. Fitch, superintendent of the City Ice Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. His liabilities are \$2,500.41; assets, \$177.

—I. E. McCollum & Co., of Port Huron, Mich., have decided to enter the ice business next season, so it is said, and to erect several large ice houses on the Lake Huron shore.

—Shafer Fruit and Cold Storage Company, of Gosport, N.Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. Directors—J. W. Shafer and C. B. Shafer, Gosport; C. P. H. Hchoomkopf, Buffalo.

—Thirteen thousand dollars have been raised by the business men of Monticello, Ark., for building an ice factory. A company has been organized, and the work of building the plant is to begin at once.

—Fred Schlenker has leased the creamery and ice plant in Topton, Pa., from the estate of A. S. Heffner. The former was for years

Mr. Heffner's manager, and will now conduct the business for himself.

—An important refrigeration project is now maturing in Canada, the details of which have not been disclosed. The ultimate development of it depends largely upon the result of the Canadian elections.

—The ice plant at Narragansett Pier, R. I., expected to shut down for the season this week. The venture has proved most successful, and the company has over 200 tons of artificial ice in store for winter use.

—The Artificial Ice and Storage Company, of Baker City, Ore., has been incorporated. Corporators: J. T. Donnelly, Bella Kalish and William Pollman. The company will build and operate an ice manufacturing plant.

—The Co-operative Ice Company, of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$150,000. Corporators: O. B. Emery, of Roxbury, Mass.; J. H. Stowell, of Somerville, Mass.; W. T. Dunn, of North Yarmouth, Me.; W. T. Dunn, attorney, Portland, Me.

—The Orange (Texas) Ice, Light & Water Works Company has assumed control of its plant again. The plant will be enlarged and improved. A complete new ice plant will be put in. The can system will be used. A 15-ton daily machine will be installed. A 2,000-light dynamo and a 250-horse-power engine will be part of the power equipment.

—The petition for rehearing in the case of the Holt Ice and Cold Storage Company, Indianapolis, Ind., vs. the Arthur Jordan Company, has been overruled. The appellee recovered a judgment for \$2,300 on account of the negligent storage of a quantity of butter

near some oranges and lemons, by which it was made to taste of them, and its selling value was destroyed.

—Four burglars swooped down last week on the plant of the Bergen County Ice Company, at Bogota, N. J. One grappled with John Warner, the night watchman. He got a bullet in his body from the watchman's pistol. The other three men disappeared. The injured robber died in the Hackensack Hospital. Warner was locked up, pending an investigation of the shooting.

—The Melbourne (Victoria, Australia) corporation proposes extensive additions to the cold storage depot. It is proposed to erect four chambers for freezing and storing meat, capable of receiving over 20,000 sheep, also five chambers with a capacity for storing 14,000 crates of rabbits; another extension to provide storage for 324 tons of butter, with provision for reserve space for 600 tons more. The first two propositions, it is stated, would involve an outlay of about \$150,000, while the third would necessitate the expenditure of about \$70,000.

—Fire last week damaged the Carroll Manufacturing Company's ice plant in Baltimore, Md., to the extent of \$2,000. The horses, wagons and contents of the stable was the property of the American Ice Company. The plant was not owned by the company, but was the property of the Carroll Manufacturing Company, whose headquarters is at York, Pa. The American Ice Company handled the entire product of the plant, which was about 30 tons per day. The destroyed building was 60 feet wide, with a depth of 185 feet, and was managed by Jesse R. Aiken. It was valued at about \$4,500. The machinery, which is estimated to be worth \$25,000, was badly damaged by the heat and water. The amount of stock was about 50 tons. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

RUBEROID HELPS GERMANY FIGHT THE CHINESE.

We don't want P & B RUBEROID to steal any German thunder, but it is **HELPING** in the Little Asiatic Diversion, just the same. After careful tests of many ROOFINGS for the big barracks in which the German contingent to the allied Armies is lodged, the

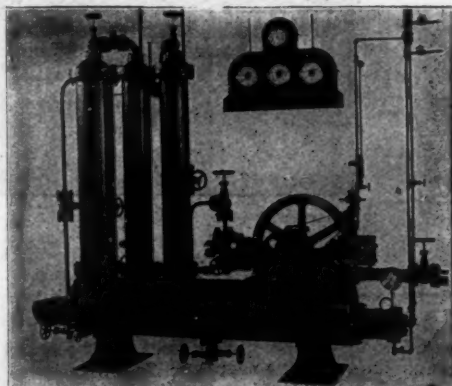
German Government Orders Ruberoid!

A large quantity has just been shipped there on transports leaving Hamburg. (Since writing the above we have been ordered by the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT to ship a lot of Ruberoid for covering the barracks of the American troops at Taku, China.)

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Our Mighty Midget Ice and Refrigerating Machine

OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,
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Designed specially for packinghouses, hotels, creameries, small refrigerating plants.

MACHINES ALL SIZES.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1900 Catalogue on Application.



AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.
Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

MODERN REFRIGERATION.

Considerable literary, typographical and business ability has been shown in a beautiful booklet now off the press, and issued by the Starr Engineering Company, of New York. Its title, long, but in keeping with the importance of the subject treated, is "The Art of Preserving Food Products in Their Natural Condition—and Other Perishable Goods—by Cold Storage; An Application of the Modern Science of Thermodynamics." No pains have been spared to make this booklet typographically beautiful and artistic. The pains exercised are rewarded by the splendid result achieved. It is printed on heavy, coated paper, with colored illustrations. A rich cover, on which in golden letters is read "A Modern Art," adds to its artistic appearance. The booklet is devoted to an exhaustive and comprehensive description of modern cold storage and refrigerating apparatus, the well-equipped plants of the Gansevoort Cold Storage Company, Manhattan Cold Storage Company, and the Kings County Refrigerating Company having been used as examples. The Manhattan's up-to-date and magnificent plant was fully described and illustrated in this journal's special cold storage number of Nov. 11 of last year. The Starr Engineering Company, the architects and designers of these plants, have in them a monument to their skill and business acumen. We quote a few of the opening paragraphs of the booklet to show its superb literary style:

"Unseen forces are ever transforming the things that are seen. Vapors rise from the sea and fall upon the plain, and rise again in the juices of myriad plants, meat for men and beast. Though the fruits be gathered and the cattle be slain for food, chemie change continues, and new forms of life appear. That which Nature prepares for food is daily bread. If the day's need leave it unconsumed, she unfits it for our use, and returns it to her laboratories, or gives it to the bacilli. Her bounty chooses its own seasons and regards not the hunger of man between her harvest times.

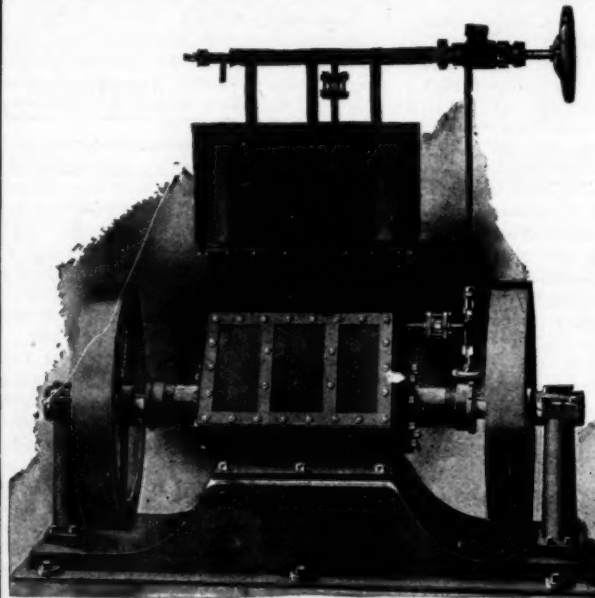
"But Science intervenes, and takes within her care the food that nature would destroy. She weaves her magic circle around it, and ordains that it know not the seasons, nor rain or drought, nor growth or decay, until in his more needful time man please to take it for his use.

As population became denser and necessity for food preservation more important, and the arts of civilized life began to unfold, our grandfathers smoked and salted and jerked, and our grandmothers pickled and preserved. But 'salt horse' was not pleasing to the palate, and pound for pound sweetmeats were claying. . . . The United States, 'land of the free and home of the brave,' is pre-eminently the home and land of refrigeration, a fact attributable to several causes—variability and diversity of climate; high standard of living; facilities for interchange of products between distant localities; variety of food products; the national liking for iced drinks; the householder's provident habit of buying considerable supplies at a time instead of buying each day only the quantity needed for the day, as is the custom of other lands; and, lastly, the promptings of Yankee inventive genius and commercial enterprise."

As to the Starr Engineering Company itself, whose skilled work is so manifest in the handsome plants of the Manhattan Cold Storage Company and the Kings County Refrigerating Company, and other similar plants, this engineering company, of which Mr. John E. Starr is president, was organized in 1898 to take care of the rapidly growing business of Mr. Starr and his associates in refrigerating engineering and kindred lines, to improve and increase their business facilities and to further enlarge the scope of their operations. The

REFRIGERATING PLANTS

...FOR...

**Butchers,
Packers,****Cold Storage
Warehouses,****Restaurants,
Hotels, &c.****Special attention
given to Small Plants
for Markets.****One to Thirty
Tons.****GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,****35 OSCEOLA STREET,****OSHKOSH, WIS.**

Starr Engineering Company is prepared to undertake the installation of power plants of all kinds. In relation to the Manhattan Refrigerating Company and the Kings County Refrigerating Company and other prominent installations of similar kind, it has acted in an advisory capacity from the inception of the enterprise, in the outlining of the project, in ascertaining the amount and character of business to be reckoned on, in the consideration of investment and operating costs and earning capacity, and in determining location of the plant. It superintended the erection throughout, making all needful tests and ensuring the proper performance of all contracts, and remained in responsible relation as superintending engineers until the plants were thoroughly completed and working regularly and satisfactorily in every respect.

In conclusion, the aim of the Starr Engineering Company and its claim is to keep fully abreast of the rapid advances in science and engineering practice, and to employ the most improved appliances and methods, so that its patrons, taking advantage of the best results of practical experience and of wide and latest information in their particular line of business, may avoid costly experiment on the one hand and antiquated usage on the other.

**ELECTRICAL OPPORTUNITIES IN
BRAZIL.**

The British acting consul general at Rio de Janeiro, reports that there is, without doubt, a great field in Brazil for electric enterprise in developing traction, lighting and industrial operations, the numerous water courses furnishing unusual facilities for generating power.

**INSULATING PAPER**

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BIG FROZEN MEAT STEAMERS.

The White Star line has just placed orders in Belfast, Ireland, for two 13,000-ton cargo steamers. They will be used for the frozen meat trade between Australia and London.

AMMONIA ABSORPTION MACHINE.

"Cold Storage," of London, England, for September, has the following pleasant report of the invention of Frank Allen, of the Allen Ice Machine Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Mr. F. Allen's invention (No. 18,560/99) consists of a refrigerating machine in which the absorption of the expanding ammonia gases by the weak absorption-water is accomplished by means of a preliminary absorber and a final absorber, in connection with a gas pump for facilitating the work of the absorbers, while the heating of the strong ammonia water on its return to the generator is accomplished by means of a primary equalizing coil, through the interior pipe of which the hot ammonia vapors are conducted, a second equalizing coil through the interior pipe of which the hot weak ammonia water coming from the generator is conducted, and finally by an exhaust steam heater in which the exhaust steam from one or more of the operating pumps of the machine is collected. The weak ammonia water is cooled by two successive steps. Firstly, by the cooling action of the secondary equalizing coil; and secondly, by the action of the weak ammonia water cooler, so as to be reduced in temperature preparatory to its re-absorption by the cooled expanded ammonia vapors. This re-absorption takes place in the preliminary and final absorbers, the strong ammonia water being delivered from the latter at the low temperature of the expanding ammonia vapors. This chilled strong ammonia water is then during its return to the generator subjected to three successive heating actions; firstly, in the primary equalizing coil to the heating action of the hot ammonia vapors coming from the generators; secondly, in the secondary equalizing coil to the action of the hot weak ammonia water, and, lastly, in the exhaust steam heater to the heat of the exhaust steam in the same, so that in this manner the heat of the hot ammonia vapors of the weak ammonia water, and of the exhaust steam of the different pumps, is utilized for raising the temperature of the chilled strong ammonia water, while the low temperature of the expanding ammonia gas is utilized for cooling the brine required and for producing the final absorption of the weak ammonia water with the expanded ammonia vapors, all these steps together tending to great economy of fuel, as compared with machines whose generators have been run by live steam."

An interesting study in methods of publicity and promotion is presented by the progress of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Mass., during the past few years. This company, devoting itself principally to the manufacture of blowers, has gradually evolved many special types designed for specific uses. It has not been deemed sufficient to merely advertise these types, but exhaustive study has been made of the conditions and best methods of application, special treatises have been prepared upon these subjects, purely educational articles regarding them have appeared in the technical press, and special illustrated lectures have been delivered before technical schools and societies. Some of these lectures, devoid of all reference to the B. F. Sturtevant Company, have been published for free distribution with gratifying results. Among recent publications are lectures by Walter B. Snow, of the engineering staff, entitled "The Influence of Mechanical Draft Upon the Ultimate Efficiency of Steam Boilers," "Mechanical Ventilation and Heating by a Forced Circulation of Warm Air," and "The Application of Mechanical Draft to Stationary Boilers." Any one of these publications will be sent upon request.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

REMARKABLE STATISTICAL CONDITIONS—STOCKS SO SMALL THAT ANY HIGH PRICES ARE PERMITTED—"SHORTS" LIKELY TO BE SQUEEZED AT ANY TIME ON LARD AND MEATS AS WELL AS PORK—FOREIGN MARKETS NERVOUS ON THEIR SMALL SUPPLIES AND COMPELLED TO BUY—SOME TEMPORARY REACTIONS ON LARGER RECEIPTS OF HOGS.

The markets for hog products never before in their history were so favorably situated as now for high prices. Any figures that packers are disposed to name for their holdings could be realized. The singular position, however, has been arrived at that packers' holdings of the products are so small that they may be more exercised in laying the products down upon a cheaper basis, and by holding the products down to take in any larger supplies of hogs upon an easier basis. As an instance the increased supplies of swine at times this week caused reactions to lower prices for the products. The flurry in October pork early in the week, by which it reached \$17 per bbl., and which was a rise of \$4 per bbl. in three days, was justified as much by an active consumption of it and its small supply as from any effort to squeeze a few shorts. There is an enormous demand from the South for pork strips, and which have been offered at 1½¢ per lb. under the price of short ribs. Sir Thomas Lipton, who has had the credit of squeezing the pork shorts on October, has been liberally supplying the South with the strips at the comparatively low prices, indeed at as low as 6¼¢@7¢ per lb., while other packers have found that it cost them at least 8½¢ per lb. to lay down the short ribs at the Southern marketable centers. The difference in prices had invited a larger demand than usual for the pork strips as against short ribs. The active consumption of his holdings forced Lipton into the market for pork, and finally to get control of as much of it as the comparatively high prices would bring out, while in the advancing tendency a few shorts of the October were found, and whose demands in the excitement forced the market a little higher than desired. The shorts covered in one day, when the price reached \$17. The succeeding day the price dropped to \$16, without demand, and it looked as though there was no further interest on the short side of October pork. What has been possible in pork is likely to develop at any time in lard and ribs, as a short interest may be shown in them. The situation is remarkably sensitive, and while it has been ruling easier for two or three days, it is likely to swing around sharply at any moment to buoyancy. Larger supplies of hogs may stop a boom for awhile. The fact of the matter is that consumption of the products is away ahead of production, and the very moderate stocks at the beginning of the month have been pulled down since sharply. It is believed that the stocks of contract lard at Chicago are now in the neighborhood of only about 35,000 tcs., and from this de-

ductions will have to be made by this week's shipments, while the stocks of pork and ribs have had important reductions within the last two weeks. It is, of course, well understood that Armour has control of the supplies of ribs and Cudahy of the lard, and that any temporary slackness of prices will hardly give way to a more pronounced and buoyant situation until contracts are better protected, unless the receipts of hogs should continue large. Lipton's brokers have secured all of the October pork that could be had, and when it is considered that it would hardly cost more than a half million of dollars to absorb the entire supply of contract grade pork at Chicago, the easy working up of prices is apparent. Any attempted raiding of the near deliveries of lard and ribs has met with poor success, as quick buying of all offerings has set in at small reactions. If it was not for the desire to put out January contracts and to squeeze shorts we should look for only spasmodic advances in prices from the current basis, and simply for the reason that the stocks of the products are so small that the packers' interests would be to keep them from further moving up in values, in considering profits, and work more to break the prices of hogs, particularly if the supplies of swine increase, and which latter is altogether probable from this along. It looks, however, as though there were some lively times coming with the "shorts," and that either this or next month there would be a fright among them over the January option. As it appears now the stocks of the products at the close of October will be quickening to bullish movements, and there is a belief that the month of November will open up some excited dealings if the January option is then liberally unprotected. It is undeniable that it will take many weeks of an active packing season to bring the stocks of the products up to an ordinary holding volume, and that if even hog supplies are to be of an exceptionally liberal order as the season advances that wants of Europe of the products where the holdings are very moderate, and the active consumption of this country must give a liberal degree of cash trading right along. The foreign markets, which had been very careful buyers all through the summer months, with the belief that they were going to have a more favorable trading basis, have been in instances anxious buyers on the recent advancing tendency, and have helped a good deal to shorten supplies at the West. The home demands, particularly those from the South, are enormous for all hog products. The South is getting the profit from this year's cotton crop, where in the previous year it had made contracts ahead at comparatively low prices; it has plenty of money while it is employing field hands more extensively than usual at this early period of the season to market the crop early and because of the high prices for it. It is, therefore, liberally supplying with food products while willing to pay full prices for them.

In New York there has been a fair business in lard for shipment. The city cutters are able to get more money for bellies. Loose hams and shoulders are just steady in price. It is reported that about 2,000 tcs. lard have been rejected at Havana this week, and that this will account for more active buying here.

In New York, for the week, to this writing, sales have been 800 bbls. mess pork, \$13.50@15, now \$14@15; 350 bbls. family at \$16.50@17.50, 150 bbls. short clear \$14.50@16.75, 1,000 tcs. Western lard, for export, now quoted 7.65, 650 tcs. city lard 7.40@7.60, 1,000 tcs. do., for export, p. t. (Compound

lard, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$.) In city cut meats, sales of 75,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 12 lbs. average, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 14 lbs. average, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 10 lbs. average and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ for smoking; 3,000 pickled shoulders, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4,500 pickled hams, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Western meats (Western prices) loose green hams, 10 lbs., 9; do. 12 lbs. average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. 14 lbs. average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. 16 lbs. average, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; skinned hams, 16 lbs., 8 $\frac{1}{4}$; 18@20 lbs. average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; 22@24 lbs. average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; California hams, 8@10 lbs. average, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York shoulders, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; tierced sweet pickled hams, 10 lbs. average, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. 12 lbs. average do., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. 14 lbs. average do., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. 16, 18 and 20 lbs. average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; skinned hams, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. California hams, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,814 bbls. pork, 17,493,976 lbs. lard, 12,978,451 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,487 bbls. pork, 12,616,687 lbs. lard, 14,152,323 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 4,578 bbls. pork, 10,154,249 lbs. lard, 17,164,451 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 6,509 bbls. pork, 12,749,205 lbs. lard, and 15,472,068 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—English shippers have taken about 600 tes. city India mess at \$15@15.25, and down to \$14.25 for second grades; barreled, extra mess, \$8.50@9; family, \$12@12.50; packet, \$10@10.50.

BEEF HAMs are very dull; car lots offered at \$18.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

COTTONSEED OIL

(THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.)

Weekly Review.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

GENERALLY FIRM HOLDING—EXPORT DEMANDS QUIET—A FAIR HOME TRADING.

There has been a good tone to the market this week. Prices have hardly changed, although ruling very stormy, without general life to trading. There have been steady home demands, and to satisfy which most of the business has been done with the October and November offerings, now closely sold up. There have been some developments of a good deal of interest within a few days, from which deductions can be made of the future of the market. These all bear out expectations of at least well sustained, and, perhaps, better prices for the oil. There has been some demand from the mills upon the New York market for the oil. This is either speculative interest or it is upon a belief that it is good property at current prices, considering the prices of the seed. The fact is, seed cannot be had anywhere over the South at a price that would let the mills out whole at the current prices for oil in New York. The reasoning, therefore, has been, on the part of some of these mills at least, that it is cheaper to buy the oil in New York or at other seaboard points, either for holding or to supply the wants of their regular customers, at the going prices than it would be to buy seed and produce it. Many of the mills are still idle. At this time last year they were at work producing. In some sections the middlemen have secured the seed from the planters, and demand high prices for it. The mills do not care, therefore to be squeezed over its value, so they are buying only to protect their early contracts of oil. Then again the mills are

bothered this year, more than ever before, perhaps, by the difficulty of getting labor done. The planters are anxious over the marketing of the cotton crop, because of the high prices for the staple. They are using the help offered, at high wages, thus depriving the mills in many instances of their ordinary force of workmen. The planters this year desire to get the advantage of the best market rates for their crop. They will be stiffened over seed values by the full prices for cotton, while in the previous year the best prices for the staple did not come until late in the season. The middlemen and speculators made the money later. The fact that good profits are being made by the planters over cotton will enable them to hold the seed supplies at full figures. They will naturally use more of the seed for planting for the next crop than in the previous season. It is clear that the mills have high prices of seed before them. It is a question with them as to whether the market rates for oil will justify their liberal buying of seed for active productions. Our belief is that with the conditions referred to and the hesitancy of the mills to buying seed, that the productions of oil through to January, at least, will be materially under their normal volume. The most active productions will be decidedly later in the year than is usual. We look for some commotion over the market for prime oil before many weeks have gone by. We think that the productions of prime oil will be much less than had been expected, and that it will soon be more actively wanted for the manufacture of the compounds. The compound products are now much lower than usual as compared with the price of pure lard. They are beginning to more actively attract the attention of consumers. There is another sharp reduction in the stocks of pure lard thus far this month. The supplies of it now at the West are smaller than ever before, while

all over Europe less than the usual stocks of it are now held. It would take an exceptionally large hog supply for a long period to give a supply of lard which would materially disturb current prices for lard, while the compounds have been advanced only a small fraction from the prices that prevailed for them before pure lard advanced. If the mills had much prime cotton oil to offer even now, it would be absorbed at the current prices by the large Western makers of the compound. These find it useless to figure under the condition of affairs at the South, where the mills would like to feel that they are protected by supplies of seed before entering into contracts with buyers of oil. The low temperature this week has not given frost at any of the Southern points. However, the apprehension of it stimulates the prices of the staple at times. The prospects of the cotton crop are no way improved as a general condition. It seems a certainty that the prime seed to be had in the near Atlantic sections will be of comparatively moderate volume, while that in Texas will be less than had been looked for; that all over good prices would prevail for it through the season, while the mills will get a more favorable trading basis than that existing only on off-grade seed, and that late in the season, or not before January. There is not much oil on offer in the near Atlantic sections for this month's delivery, while only a few of the mills care to sell even the November delivery. Some of the mills have sold seed this week rather than produce stock at the current prices of the oil. Where mills had to buy the seed to meet contract deliveries of the oil, the mills selling the seed had bought before the current high prices prevailed, and felt that they could make more money in selling the seed than by taking the chances of the oil market. Texas is selling most of the oil at present. There seed prices

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are most favorable to the mills, because less seed is required in that State for fertilizing purposes than in any other section. The planters, therefore, are more willing to let it go. The demands from the soap trade for cotton oil are held in abeyance, pending larger offerings and more settled conditions. Large contracts are usually completed by this time by the soap trade. Of course, cotton oil is now high as compared with tallow, higher than in many years; 36½¢. for prime yellow in New York is equal to about a 4½¢. per pound price for it. City tallow in tierces sold this week at a decline to 4½¢. Moreover, the tallow markets over the country are becoming weak, as a reaction from their recent bulge in prices. Supplies of the beef fat are beginning to accumulate; however not much decline is looked for. More tallow could be used in making cotton oil soap than usual if the prices permitted in the beef fat. The fact remains that there must be a certain large consumption of cotton oil by the soap trade in any contingency of the tallow markets. The delay in buying the oil is partly from the hindered production of it, and the desire of the soap people to await developments, but from the fact that the soapmakers find buyers of their manufactured goods insisting upon cheap prices, and they are compelled to figure over the prices of the raw materials closely. Up to this writing the sales in New York have been 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, spot and near delivery, at 37¢.; 1,100 bbls. do. October, at 36½¢., now at 36¼@37¢. for October; 1,500 bbls. do., November delivery, at 35½¢.; 1,750 bbls. do. at 36¢., now 36½¢.; 1,500 bbls. do., November and December deliveries, at 35½¢.; 750 bbls. do., at 36¢.; 750 bbls. winter yellow, November deliveries, at 39½¢.; 600 bbls. do., spot, at 42¢.; 175 bbls. crude at 34@34½¢. At the mills sales of 20 tanks crude, in Texas, at 26½¢.; 15 tanks do., in the Valley, at 27½¢.; 7 tanks do., in the near Atlantic sections, at 29½¢., but hard to buy under at 30¢., while at 30¢. the mills are hardly let out whole on the cost of the seed.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

D. S. Donald, cattleman and farmer, of Denton, Tex., has returned from a six weeks' stay in Europe, his trip including a week's stay at the Paris Exposition. The people over the water, he gives as his opinion, are entirely too slow, and what it takes them two hours to accomplish, an American would complete in fifteen minutes. The trains are fast, however, he said, but the conveniences about them are nil.

The Nacogdoches (Tex.) cotton oil mill has started up with 500 tons of seed on hand. The wagon receipts are forty tons per day, besides the seed shipped in from other points in car lots. A report was in circulation in that city that all of the foreign mills which had buyers had pulled out of the market. While the representatives of the outside mills had received no such instructions they stated that they were expecting such orders.

Most of the cottonseed oil mills around Jackson, Miss., have opened for the season. The date is considerably later than usual, owing to the general lateness of the cotton crop. The seeds are not very plentiful, and the outlook is not very bright. Prices have started stiff, and good advances are expected.

The New England Creamery Co., of Bangor, Me., has been incorporated to do a dairy business, with \$500,000 capital. The incorporators: A. X. Cowab, L. E. Cram, both of Somerville, Mass.; F. M. Hopkins, of Bangor, attorney.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—The market has slackened further this week. The melters are showing more of a disposition to sell. Dulness has now run along for over two weeks, and supplies are beginning to accumulate in a moderate way. Some of the melters as well as finishing up their contracts for tierced lots and which called for liberal quantities on the business done three or four weeks since. They know that unless the markets get out of their present look that the near future will give them supplies upon which they will be compelled to force a market. Therefore, there is a disposition to find out buyers' views. Some of the melters have conformed to them this week, and which show concessions in prices of ½¢@¾¢. As a whole, there is a disposition to sell at ½¢ off the best prices recently prevailing. The late strength in the lard market had not proved sufficient to work against the slow conditions of trading in tallow. At the same time it does not seem as though the market would range further materially easier. We know that there are bids in for very fair quantities of tallow at the West at very close to the current asking basis, and it would appear that the trading here would quicken at further small concessions here. While the London sale on Wednesday was only 3d. better, and where 1,100 casks sold out of 2,200 casks offered, yet there are very strong markets all over the United Kingdom and Continent. There is a possibility of

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

their doing better, particularly as all late reports from the sources of supply are of relatively better markets than at the marketable centers. Meanwhile the situation of the ocean freight market in this country, which has been the main obstacle to export business, is ranging easier, without, however, a material decline in the rates as yet. There are expectations, however, of a more favorable shipping basis within the next two or three weeks. Moreover, the home soap trade is beginning to have reduced accumulations, and they are likely soon to be more interested over buying tallow. Thus far this week (later reports to Friday night will appear on page 18) sales of 100 hhds. city at 4½¢, 400 tes. city at 4½¢, and 250 tes. do. at 5, while it is believed that a sale of city in hhds. has been made at a little under 4½¢, for which buyers now do not care to pay over 4½¢, while there is a fair quantity of city in tierces on offer at 5, with bids not better than 4½¢. City edible is now somewhat nominal at 5½¢, and awaits more important demand, and country made is arriving less freely. The melters in the country do not care to sell with the recent reaction in prices, and await developments. Most of the supplies are taken up promptly by the local soap trade. Light quantities of choice go for export. Sales of 280,000 lbs. in lots at 4½¢@5, as to quality, the latter price for choice, in nice packages.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,
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Cottonseed and Linseed Oil Mill Machinery.

FILTER PRESSES for all purposes

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BOILER FEED PUMPS, HYDRAULIC
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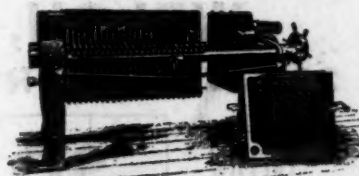
FEED WATER HEATERS

using exhaust steam, and supply boilers with pure hot water.

If interested in these lines, add—ss

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290 Lehman Street.....DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



quite steady at 7% here and in Chicago, with at the latter point more of a demand from the compound makers, and a slight stimulation of inquiry here by reason of the situation of the pure lard market. The pressers are holding only light supplies. Sales since our last review of 100,000 lbs. in New York at 7%, and 500,000 lbs. at the West at 7%.

LARD STEARINE.—There is a fair sale for choice stock at 8%, but ordinary prime lots of Western would hardly bring more than 8%.

Later.—On Thursday it transpired that a sale of 100 hds. city was made late the day before to the home trade at 4%. The contract deliveries to the home trade of about 225 hds. city will probably go in at 4%. It is doubtful if more could be bought at 4%, the melters not inclined to sell under 4%, as they are pretty well sold up. A lot of fully 1,000 tierces city has been sold here to a Western house at 5c, but at 5c more is offered. The tone seems to be a little steadier.

GREASE.—Since the recent cleaning up of the stocks at the West, receipts here have been small. Handsome grades here are scarce, with most of the summer made lots bought up close. The soap trade are just now quiet, as it is over tallow. "A" white at 5@5½, "B" white at 4¼@4½, yellow at 4¼@4½, bone at 4¼@4½, and house at 4¼@4½.

GREASE STEARINE is not plenty, but is slow of sale. Exporters have had refusals of white at 5½, and yellow has been offered at 4¼@5. Indeed, one sale of the latter as low as 4%.

LARD OIL.—Large manufacturers and others who had been holding off buying because they had thought prices high, have been taking rather large quantities within the last two weeks through the tendency of the lard market. Exporters have also been good buyers, and stocks have become small. Up to 60 paid for prime this week, which is an advance 1½; the range is 58½ to 60.

CORN OIL is again higher. It is scarce, with the mills well sold ahead. With the high price of linseed oil in Europe the makers of corn oil reason that it is good property, as it is as equally satisfactory for many sources of consumption, at current prices. Sales of job lots at 6.75 and up to 7.00 asked, with car lots about 6.50.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

The Merkle Wax & Candle Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$120,000. The stockholders are Anthony Will, Francis A. Muench and Guido H. Rautenberg.

The Sanitary Milk Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$150,000. Corporators: A. S. Lockhard, George D. Kahlo, Samuel D. Miller, J. W. Feiler, and Davis C. Buntin.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—General conditions are even more favorable to the seller than they were at the time of our last report. Branded cows developed considerable strength and the different varieties were imbued with the same vigor. A general advance of ¼c prevails and has been met, being evidently accepted as a legitimate or at least an inevitable increase. While stock is moving in considerable volume the generous receipts indicate that the supply will be adequate to the demand.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 5,000 at 11½c, an advance of ¼c over previous transactions. The quotation is established and there is a good demand at the new price.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are now steadily held at 10¼c. Bids for number one stock, on a lower basis would not be considered.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, sold to the extent of nearly 17,000 at 9½@9¾c. They are well sold up and the present offerings are strongly held at 9¾c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved in a small way at 11¼c. They are now being generally held at 11¼c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, are a fairly strong factor at 10¼c.

BRANDED COWS were purchased by the big upper leather company and independent tanners to an estimated quantity of 50,000, at 9c. They are now generally held at ¼c advance.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth from 9½c to 9¾c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market continues in a strong position, with the tendency to buy and hold predominating. Stocks are small, inquiry brisk and confidence in the prospects of the early future evidently strong. Many of the holders demand an advance as the prices at which much stock in dealers' hands have been purchased, hardly warrant the latter in disposing of them at old figures. It is probable that some encouragement has been derived from the somewhat improved leather situation, as tanners now experience some incentive to buy.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are scarce and held at 9c, while No. 2 offer at 8c. They are in very limited supply.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., nominally offer at 9¼c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold in a small way at 8c, and are now held at 8¼c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have been well cleaned up at 8¼c for ones and are now held at 9@8c for the two selections.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 7¼c flat and are now generally held at 7¼c flat.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are strongly held at 10¼c. Dealers manifest little anxiety to move them at this price.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are not quotable above 9¼c, though bids for choice lots made on this basis have been declined.

DEACONS range from 55c to 75c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSEHIDES range from \$3.10 to \$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SHEEPSKINS are strong and fairly brisk. Some varieties are contracted ahead. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 70@77½c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 42@45c.

PACKER LAMBS, 67½@70.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 50@60c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week was a remarkably good one for Kansas City packers; over 50,000 hides changed hands. To be sure they were all at the low prices. With the exception of an eighth advance on some Colorados, the balance were all sold at a quarter less than what packers had been asking for ten days. At that time they had no hope of obtaining the advance, and were only too glad to clean out their various holdings. The present week has opened fairly well, with something like 30,000 hides sold, the old figures still the order of the day. Packers have now put on the quarter advance, but now that some of the choicest hides of the year are out of the way, and hides now on the borderland of grubs, it is very doubtful if tanners will pay the advance, with the risk of receiving grubby Texas. At the old prices a very comfortable business could no doubt be done, as a great many of the packers have seemingly made up their minds that the political situation cannot discount the good crops now fully harvested and in the hands of the prosperous farmer. Whatever little political disturbance may occur, it may be regarded as only temporary—a phase soon to pass away—for the country is entirely too rich and prosperous to very long endure any antics of a narrow-minded politician. Some tanners, to be sure, will be a little cautious, but the stocks are now in such shape that really no nightmare will trouble the rosy dreams of the packer. Business is good, and will evidently continue to be so. Since writing the above some 6,000 native steers were sold here and St. Joe at 11¼c, lights 1c less. This is a victory without the shadow of a doubt. The packers are in first class shape to try a little advance.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.
383 WEST STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FEETS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

BOSTON.

In sympathy with the Western situation prices have, in accordance with our last week's prediction, advanced and are still in advancing tendency; $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c are recognized rates for the two selections. The fact that the great majority of the tanners are indifferently supplied adds to the strength of the situation. Some holders even demand 9c and it would not be surprising if another week witnessed the establishment of this figure. New Englands are a strong factor at $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. The supply of calfskins is claimed to be inadequate to the demand. Stocks are not large and a good demand for heavy skins continues.

PHILADELPHIA.

In common with the other centers Philadelphia has acquired new vigor and the hide situation is strong, partially in sympathy with the general strength and partly because of the scarcity of supplies in the hands of the tanners. Offerings are far from generous. We quote:

CITY STEERS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c.

CITY COWS, $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ 9 c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

BULLS, 8 @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Market strong and in advancing tendency.

SHEEPSKINS.—Very little doing.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—While the situation is hardly characterized by the strength prevailing in the other centers there is still a good demand at quotation prices. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CITY COWS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9c.

CALFSKINS (see page 42).

HORSEHIDES, $\$2.00$ @ 3.25 .

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation has gained much vigor since our last report and fractional advances have been obtained on most of the varieties. The star feature of the market was branded cows, though almost everything has been in brisk request. Despite this the now generous receipts will probably render the supplies adequate to the demand. The country market has also developed so much strength that dealers evidently prefer to buy and to hold rather than to sell. Inquiry is much stimulated and general conditions seem to warrant the confidence of dealers in the situation. Stocks are small and dealers are alleged to have paid prices for stock that would hardly warrant them in accepting old figures. The Boston market has also acquired new vigor and buffs have ad-

vanced to $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c for the two selections and in some cases number ones are held for 9c. The fact that most of the tanners are short of hides adds to the strength of the situation. New Englands are scarce and in good request at $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Philadelphia market is also strong in sympathy with the Western situation and on account of short supplies in tanners' possession. While the New York market does not show the vitality that characterizes contemporary centers, it is still strong enough to afford a good call at quotations.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; Colorado steers, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 native cows, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; branded cows, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; native bulls, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; branded steers and cows, $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9c; native bulls, flat $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; calfskins, for No. 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; kips, for No. 1, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; deacons, 55 @ 75 c; slunks, 25c; horsehides, $\$3.10$ @ 3.25 ; packer pelts, 70 @ $77\frac{1}{2}$ c; country shearlings, 42 @ 45 c; packer lambs, $67\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 c; country lambs, 50 @ 60 c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 c; New England hides, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; country cows, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; country bulls, 8 @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ 11 c; butt branded steers, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; side branded steers, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; city cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 9c; calfskins (see page 42); horsehides, $\$2.00$ @ 3.25 .

HIDELETS.

The tannery of the United States Leather Company, at Bayard, W. Va., which has been idle for some time, will soon be in operation.

The Ashland tannery, of Ashland, Ky., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was about $\$20,000$ and the insurance $\$7,000$.

The Hide and Leather Sound Money Association, of the Swamp, will participate in the big demonstration projected for November 3.

Geo. Plummer, a well known Boston and Peabody, Mass., tanner, died last week. He was 60 years of age.

The gin of the Milford (Tex.) Gin and Cotton Co. was burned last week, together with about 225 bales of seed cotton, some seed and a few cylinders of cotton. A car loaded with cottonseed was also destroyed. The gin used the American Cotton Company's presses. The property was insured for $\$11,000$.

WOOL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

United States Consul W. P. Atwell, at Roubaix, France, under date of Sept. 1, writes:

"The crisis in wool has finally culminated, and thirteen leading houses in Tourcoing and one in Roubaix have suspended payment. The losses in Roubaix and Tourcoing are estimated at $\$15,440,000$ during the last eight months.

"During the last two years, there has been great fluctuation in the price of wool. In the beginning of 1898, combed wool on time was quoted at 77.2 cents per kilogram. This price rose steadily until there was an increase of 17.3 cents in twelve months. The year 1899 opened with a strong rising market, and in December, 1899, the highest price— $\$1.20$ —was reached. These two years were prosperous ones to all wool merchants, but 1900 opened with a falling market, and, during the last eight months, wool has fallen in price more than 57.9 cents per kilogram. On Aug. 30, there were no purchasers at 67.6 cents per kilogram.

"The constant rise in the price of high-grade wools has been accounted for by the dearth of Merino sheep in Australia and Buenos Ayres.

"Pessimistic accounts of the drought in Australia and the mortality among the sheep were circulated in this market, and merchants bought large quantities of raw material at excessively high rates. The market became overstocked, and merchants were left with their stocks on hand and a falling market.

"Another factor is the immense competition of cotton. Several mills have recently changed their machinery to that for the manufacture of cotton.

"The English market has also failed Roubaix this season.

"Between June 1 and Dec. 31, 1899, 44,082,000 pounds, valued at $\$24,125,000$ were registered as the operations in sales on time.

"It is estimated that the mills of Roubaix and Tourcoing require not more than 22,046,000 pounds per year. This leaves a large cipher representing speculation pure and simple.

"The chambers of commerce of the two towns are now deliberating measures which shall restrain these operations in future."

Some months ago the B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Boston, in a neat little pamphlet entitled "Draft Without a Chimney," presented their experience with mechanical draft, and pointed out its salient advantages. The demand for information has necessitated the publication of a third edition, which has just been issued, and may be had upon application.

Read The National Provisioner.

**BEST...
CASH...
PRICES**

ARE PAID FOR
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS
and HORSE HIDES**

BY THE

HIDE DEPARTMENT

American Hide and Leather Company

No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

A LITTLE BUSINESS TALK WITH BUTCHERS.

The retail butchers all over the country are either operating, putting up or contemplating the putting up of tallow and fat rendering works.

These factories will melt and refine for trade use the shop fat of butchers and long fat.

To get the best returns, these substances should be handled as scientifically as possible. The most prosperous and the best conducted rendering works find that this pays.

The National Provisioner has the only packinghouse by-product laboratory in this country outside of the packinghouse plant itself. Our chief chemist has spent years in the biggest packinghouses of this country as their chemist and by-product superintendent and food expert. We will give the benefit of his advice to the rendering establishments of the marketmen at half of the regular professional fees for services. This will enable those rendering plants to have the benefits of the best scientific advice at a comparatively small cost.

All that is necessary is to send down the imperfect product, and we will tell you what is the matter and how to remedy it.

Where a plant is just being established, our chemist can tell exactly what is needed and just how to start right in making the various substances which may be got from the materials to be used. He will do this for a small sum. This advice beforehand will save hundreds and maybe thousands of dollars in useless expense and waste. Write us about it.

A FINE SAUSAGE BOOK.

The "Farm Students' Review," of St. Anthony Park, Minn., an important monthly published for the graduates of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, and in the interest of the graduates of agricultural colleges throughout the country, says the following of the sausage book just published by The National Provisioner:

Duff, James C., S. B.—The Manufacture of Sausages, published by The National Provisioner, New York. Price, \$2.00.

The book under the above heading is a complete hand book to sausage making. While it contains recipes for making about one hundred and twenty-five kinds of sausages and is adapted to the needs of the professional sausage maker, it is also a valuable handbook for farmers and butchers. It contains chapters on sausage making, spices and seasoning, meat for sausages, coloring, casings, stuffing, cooking, smoking, filling, preservatives and general information that is valuable to anyone. In order to give an idea of the style of the book, the following digest of the chapter on preservatives is given. A discussion of the principles of cold storage and care of the storage room. Ice machinery and ice making by artificial means. Temperature of the storage room. Salt as a preservative. Chemicals used as preservatives and their action on the

meat. Other chapters contain information just as valuable. As a reference book for the farmer it is very convenient, and as a handbook for the butcher and sausage-maker it is invaluable.

ENGLAND'S AMERICAN XMAS BEEF.

The Chicago "Daily Drovers' Journal" sensibly exclaims:

The Christmas beef of old England will be purchased in Chicago this year, and the beef-loving Briton will smack his lips over juicy cuts of prime roast, as he surrounds the festive board, fed and fattened on the broad prairies of the West. A number of English buyers are coming to the International Live Stock Exposition in December and will have ample time to pick out the choicest animals exhibited, to ship them over the ferry, that the product may grace the dinner tables of the United Kingdom on the one day of the year the English, Irish and Scotch-unite in celebrating.

The English buyers are coming expectant of seeing a phenomenal display of beef cattle, and the prediction is warranted that no disappointment is in store for them. Their presence will make the competition even more interesting, and serve as an additional inducement to breeders and feeders to be represented. Indications are that the demand for the cattle exhibited will break all records.

THE COMPARATIVE COST OF PRODUCING BEEF AND BUTTER.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, after a long series of tests to discover the relative cost of producing a pound of dressed beef and one of butter, has come to the following conclusions:

We are somewhat interested in the report of the experiments of the Minnesota Experiment Station with a view of determining the relative cost of butter and beef, not beef on the hoof, but dressed beef. These experiments seem to bear out the contention of dairymen that the food cost of a pound of butter is no greater than that of a pound of dressed beef. We cannot find space to give a detailed account of the experiment and content ourselves with quoting the conclusions as drawn by the stations as follows:

1. With 100 pounds of grain and an equal amount of hay and roots, four steers made a gain of 24.19 pounds, and four cows with the same amount and kind of feed produced 12.04 pounds of butter.

2. The four steers consumed feed valued at \$8.51, gained 424 pounds, being an average daily gain of 2.52 pounds, costing 2c. per pound and returning a pound gain for 8.2 pounds of dry matter.

3. The four cows consumed feed valued at \$11.84, yielded 255.43 pounds of butter fat, being a butter equivalent of 297.90 pounds, at a cost of feed of 3.97c. per pound, producing a pound of butter to 16.28 pounds of dry matter consumed.

4. Type has not so much significance with a steer as it has with a dairy cow, for the reason that a steer not of good type may be a large feeder and a good digester and convert all the food taken over his needs for maintenance into gain, while a cow not of the dairy type has the alternative of converting food either into milk or gain, and she may choose the latter at a time when the owner wants only the former.

An exchange in elaborating and commenting upon the above says:

"Bear in mind that this is the food cost, and, of course, does not include the labor, care and improved shelter so necessary for the production of butter. Our readers will see at a glance the possibilities there are in dairying when they reflect that in addition to the butter the dairy cow produces in the skim milk the flesh forming elements of about twice as much live weight in the shape of a calf as she produces pounds of butter. In other words, the cow that will produce 200 pounds of butter in a year will furnish in the skim milk the flesh forming constituents of a calf which in the milk season will weigh at least 400 pounds, and if the farmer will make a trade with the pig, giving it the cow's skim milk which the calf does not use in exchange for the corn to balance up the calf's ration, it will be readily seen that he can grow 100 pounds more live weight which should be credited to the cow.

HOW TO TELL WHEN MEAT IS DONE.

The rule for the cooking of meat, fish and fowls is to allow a quarter of an hour to every pound; yet this recipe requires to be cautiously accepted. Some families like rare, others well-done meats; again, a joint may be unusually thick or remarkably thin; again, full-grown and mature meats, such as beef and mutton, are best with red gravy oozing from them, while immature or white meats, such as lamb, veal, pork, etc., should be done through to the bone. A good rule is to allow twelve to fifteen minutes, according to the taste of the family and the thickness of the joints, for the cooking of every pound of beef and mutton; fifteen to eighteen minutes for the cooking of every pound of pork, veal, lamb, ham, bacon, fish and every kind of fowl. Accidents happen, however; the oven may be too hot or too cool, or the fire too slow; a cook should learn to know by the appearance of the meat itself when it is sufficiently cooked. How can this be done? By carefully observing the appearance of the meat around the center bone or bones. If the learner be in doubt, the blade of a knife can be run in about half an inch, to the bone, and the meat slightly raised and examined for a moment or two. After one or two trials this will be found to be an infallible method. It is quite right that, next to the bone, beef or mutton should be red and juicy; but if the beef be blue or the mutton has that strange, raw look peculiar to mutton that has just felt the heat of the fire, the joint needs a little more cooking; while white meats should be white, even to the bone, with the exception, perhaps, of lamb, which many people prefer with a little pinky juice oozing through.—English Exchange.

"FOUR-TRACK SERIES" ETCHINGS.

The great demand for photographs or other representations of scenery along the line of the New York Central suggested the idea of preparing pictures that could be conveniently sent to any part of the world; and, after a number of experiments had been made, arrangements were finally perfected for producing a series of photogravure etchings, the first eight of which have now been placed before the public. These originals are printed from steel plates, on plate paper, 24x32 inches, suitable for framing, and the absence of any objectionable advertising feature renders them appropriate for hanging on the wall of any room. Copies of these etchings may be procured at the office of George H. Daniels, general passenger agent, Grand Central Station, New York, for 50 cents each, or will be mailed in stiff tubes, secure from injury, to any address, for 50 cents each, in currency, stamps, express or postal money order.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

**** Mr. Fowler, of Swift and Company's** general staff, Chicago, was in the city during the week on one of his regular trips in the interest of his big company.

**** Dave Isaacs, formerly manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Williamsburg branch,** was last week transferred to the management of the company's Fort Greene box.

**** Gabe Isaacs last week succeeded his brother as the manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s branch at Williamsburg.** He was Dave's assistant at that box.

**** Fred Hodgdon has been transferred from the management of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Fort Greene cooler to manage the concern's big branch house at Jamaica, L. I.**

**** The Board of Health has cancelled the permit to use a smokehouse at 212 First avenue, borough of Manhattan.**

**** Harry Kahn has a fine new market at 248 West Thirty-third street.** He has it stocked with the best of meats, provisions, etc. The "Bedford Market" was opened last Saturday. The proprietor is a hustling, hard-working young man, who has popular manners. He had his store beautifully decorated with large horseshoes of flowers and horns of plenty. His fixtures, which were put in by Dumrauff & Wicke, are things of beauty in the market line.

**** Peter Calaroski, who worked for Peter Dedewski, the butcher of Fresh Pond road, near Clinton avenue, Maspeth, L. I., was in the Manhattan Avenue Court on Monday, explaining some grand larceny charge.** He was held in \$500 bail because he didn't make it clear how his load of pork got away.

**** The butchers all over New York felt their pork rising from a Chicago "pork corner."**

**** It is rumored that Conron Brothers, the big firm of poultry and fancy game dealers, will handle Ruddy Bros.' beef in their new up-town coolers.** The concern has been handling calves and other small stock in Harlem and Brooklyn for some time.

**** M. Buchsbaum, of Eighth avenue and 115th street, leaves for an extended pleasure trip this week to take in the Thousand Islands, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.** He has worked hard, and needs the rest. His son will conduct the business in his usual thorough way, and it is certainly a pleasure for a man to know that he can place the fullest reliance in his son when absent.

**** Sig. Grabbenheimer, the handsome cashier of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, looks the picture of health and happiness after his three weeks' vacation in the mountains.** Every friend calling yells through his office window before he can say a word: "Hello! back? Looking fine." They are all glad to see him.

**** The Eastern Beef Company is building a two-story brick market building at the southwest corner of Twelfth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street.** It will cost \$8,000. H. E. Gest is the architect of the structure, which will be a handsome one.

**** George Hotchkiss took a "run out" for a day or two in the middle of the week.** He is a pretty busy man these hustling days.

**** C. W. Armour is back from his visit to the "contiguous territory."** Neither his health nor his geniality were impaired by the trip.

**** Joe Wormser, the manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Westchester branch, is going to give a "Seely dinner" to his bachelor friends in two or three weeks just before he becomes a benedict.** Joe says he wants company the balance of the way.

**** W. M. Blackman, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, 175 Duane street, surprised a lot of his friends by getting married.** That explains his extra measure of happiness.

**** Mrs. Schoenfielg, the brave wife of Robert Schoenfielg, the well-known butcher at 167 Seventh avenue, proved to the dismay of one William Reilly, a burglar, in their house, that she was a brave woman and a fine sprinter.** They live over the market. Mrs. S. heard a noise upstairs. She ran up. The burglar pushed past her, laden with plunder. She gave chase. As they entered the market she grabbed a meat axe, and fetched the rascal to terms. He gave in. Tip your hat to the brave wife of a butcher. She is a market heroine.

**** Morris Schumacher, a young butcher, residing at 62 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, was found dead in a bath tub Sunday afternoon.** The gas meter was turned on. He said that he had pains in his head and didn't care to live any longer.

A Business Man.—He Can Be Trusted. He has the Confidence of all Classes in the District.



FOR CONGRESS,
14th District.

WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS.

**** Some one made a business proposition to George Fleir, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.** George said: "I'll just sit right down on that now." The man looked him over and dropped it. Fleir weighs about 280 lbs.

The New York "Tribune" has made a careful study of the market rise in foodstuffs for the months of July, August and September. The result shows that meat has risen relatively less than other foods. Taking the same number of pounds of each product it was found that breadstuffs sold, on August 1, 1900, for \$13,880, dairy and garden produce at \$11,532, other foods \$9,618 and meats for \$9,068. On September 1 the figures were: Breadstuffs \$13,917, dairy and garden produce \$11,251, other foods \$9,650, and meats \$9,014. On October 1: Breadstuffs \$14,255, dairy and garden produce \$12,231, other food \$9,803, meats \$9,105. A comparison is then made with prices in March of this year with the following result: Breadstuffs \$14,122, dairy and garden produce \$13,272, other food \$9,370, meats \$8,594.

A New Wool Pull.

It is understood that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company will immediately make important improvements in their recently acquired Vanderbeck abattoir, on East Forty-fifth street, below First avenue, and just across from the main plant of the company. The understanding is that the wool pull of the old Vanderbeck plant will be superseded by the most modern machinery of the latest type. When this is installed this factory will be perfectly equipped for the most economic handling of wool on an enlarged scale.

Athletic Fish, Game Butcher.

I. Cahn, of Ninth avenue, is anything if not original. As a fisherman he has curious ideas. He owns about 2,000 feet of water front near Freeport, L. I., and had the waters thereabout well stocked with fish. While trolling there recently his rod was jerked from his hand, and went overboard. Without a second's hesitation Mr. Cahn dived over after it, and, being an expert swimmer, succeeded in catching it. While treading water he reeled in a 14-lb. weakfish, thus beating all previous records for the year. When asked why he went over he said: "I guess I can swim on my property if I choose," and he choosed.

Bait for Butchers—and Fish.

Mr. John Dutil, of 428 West 42d street, is the good old standby and friend of every butcher in Greater New York who goes fishing, hunting or wheeling, but particularly as the fisherman's friend. He is known far and wide as the only truthful fisherman as yet discovered in this country. If John promises to send you bait his word can be depended upon as infallible, stanch and firm as Gibraltar. After a business career of over thirty-nine years he has yet to find the man who can truthfully accuse him of having knowingly broken his word, and fishing is a line of business where trifling with the truth is an every day, or, one might say, an hourly occurrence. "Fisherman's luck" has no terrors for old "good eye" John. Hereafter every butcher in the country should know where to get his bait. John also manufactures all his own rods, hooks, lines and leaders; in fact, tackle of every kind is made by him personally on his premises at No. 428 West 42d street, and it is said that the greenest fisherman never broke a rod or leader or lost a hook snelled by John. To those who are unbelievers I say, go try him.

A Bull in a Bedroom.

Mr. James Guest, landlord of the Star Inn, Harpur street, Bedford, had a remarkable experience. A bullock belonging to a neighboring butcher entered the back premises by the kitchen door, and passed several children. Turning to the right, the animal faced the staircase, which is of a narrow and winding character. It then walked quietly upstairs, and at the top was met by Mrs. Guest with one of the children. She was naturally much alarmed, and rushed into a side room. The bullock walked into a bedroom, and smashed the furniture to atoms. Having peered through the window, which was closed, the animal jumped over the bottom of the bedstead, which was broken in two. The intruder afterwards walked downstairs, without any further damage being done. The room was subsequently photographed.—Meat Trades Journal.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

The YOUNG NAPOLEON OF FINANCE A BENEDICT.

The packinghouse circles have been curious for some time to know why William McNair Blackman, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, 175 Duane street, New York city, has been getting so shy and mysterious of late and less given to turning the full beam of his big eyes upon coquettish and pretty zelle-eyed girls as he used to do, for he has always been a favorite with the prettier ones of the gentler sex.

It was all explained Saturday. "Black," as he is affectionately addressed by those who know him well enough for such intimacy, has been the "whole thing" until now. From now on he will only be the worse half. Mlle. Francoise Bazerque stole into his heart some time ago. It is she who gave his big mellow eyes that tender, dreamy look which has been recently so noticeable. So he married his choice, and there is none to wish the happy pair any but a life of love through all the years which man can live.

If the sweet bride will crown her handsome husband as the prince of good fellows; an honorable, high minded, brilliant, brainy young man, every man in the packinghouse trade and every one out of it who knows Mr. Blackman or has had any dealings with him, will bow assent to the coronet which his beautiful wife would place upon his brow and would help to place it there if she would permit the wreath of love to be profaned. The wedding was a quiet one. This is in keeping with the unostentatious character of the groom and after the fashion of modern weddings.

The National Provisioner congratulates Mr. Blackman upon his accession to the Order of Benedicts and trusts that there will always be a smile, a rose and success at every point in the road of his wedded life. The bride and groom will reside at 1546 Broadway, New York city, where Mr. and Mrs. Blackman will receive their friends.

WORLD'S CHAMPION WRESTLING BUTCHER.

All the champion wrestlers of the world don't run around and make a business of it for a living. In fact most of these stage champions are only advertised freaks. They are not champions at all.

There is a well known butcher in New York who makes the selling of meat his business, who can throw dozens of the so-called champion wrestlers and not half try.

John Pienning, of 412 Amsterdam avenue, is a giant in strength, and is as active as a cat. He is built of bone, muscle and nerves which are made only for a Hercules. He is a modest man, but he knows his strength and agility. Besides, he just likes athletics for the sake of the thing. He has seen the supposed champions wrestle, and, having done a few stunts himself, knows just what a monkey he can make of the professional champs.

John Pienning, the butcher wrestler of 412 Amsterdam avenue, is open to meet any man in the world, Roeder preferred, in a wrestling match for a good stake—not a beef steak—for the championship or just for the money. He will place a substantial check in the hands of Leon Alexandre, the sporting editor of this department, and agree to any mutual referee when his deft is accepted, and an equal amount is deposited with the preliminary stakeholder.

Mr. Pienning will wrestle most anywhere before any club giving the biggest inducement, or he will go straight for the posted stake under private auspices in a good sized hall. Any one desiring to accept John Pienning's deft can communicate with Leon Alexandre, Retail Department, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau street, and the prelims can soon be fixed up.

Mr. Pienning and his friends are ready to back him for lots of money. Now step up, gentlemen, and tackle the big, strong butcher of Amsterdam avenue.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

** Frank Wrisley, the meat and provision man at Lincoln avenue, Prospect Park, Pa., has hauled his refrigerator and store fixtures home and quit the business.

** Mansfield & Hughes, the butchers at Abilene, Tex., had the misfortune of losing about 100 hogs because of the heavy rains.

** Alfred Connelly, the son of ex-Senator Henry Connelly, has bought out the delicatessen and provision store of F. J. Steen & Co., on Wall street, at Kingston, N. Y. This business is one of the finest of its kind in that city.

** Charles Hepburn thinks that the butcher business is better than insurance. He backed his opinion by resigning from the Prudential Insurance Company to go into the meat business at Yardville, N. J.

** J. Herterich, of Piermont, N. Y., has moved his market to the corner opposite the livery stable. The location should yield good trade.

** Hull & Thompson, the well-known marketmen at South Washington street, Herkimer, N. Y., had their rear market door smashed open by burglars last week. Some one must have frightened the fellows, as the meat and money was all in place next morning.

** A. S. Patten, the veteran marketman of Binghamton, N. Y., has moved his big market from its familiar stand to 213 Washington street, of that city. Mr. Patten is highly respected in Binghamton, and recently came near being elected Sheriff by his friends. His refrigerator is one of the best in that section.

** Nelson Morris & Co. and the Armour Packing Company are putting in big strokes for the meat trade of Pine Bluff, Ark. Recently Nelson Morris & Co. constructed a cold storage depot there. It has been open about three weeks to a rattling trade. About ten days ago the Armour Packing Company bought a plot for a big branch house there, and immediately began the building of a model plant.

** A butcher in France entered a lion's cage to play a game of cards and have a magnum with Leo. When he put the glass under the lion's nose that ended the show. Leo simply chewed up the butcher of Privas, of the Department of Ardeche.

** Mrs. L. Sprague has closed her delicatessen store at Rockaway Beach, L. I., for the winter months. She will live at the home of her parents, in Bay Ridge until the advent of the summer season at the beach next year.

** E. Chapman, of Boston, Mass., one of the directors of the new G. H. Hammond Company, was in the city on Wednesday. There was a meeting of the directors on Friday at Hammond, Ind.

** John W. Lasher's meat market at Glasco, N. Y., was burglarized last week to the tune of \$3.00. Not much of a fortune with jail in sight.

** Aged Daniel Engel, the wholesale butcher at Detroit, Mich., took the "rope route" to the other world and got there. The old man stuck to friend Bacchus too long.

Egg Within an Egg.

A lady in Miller, S. D., in cooking eggs, was surprised to open one that contained in the center a small well formed egg with a shell harder than the outside one. Both eggs were fertile and each would have brought out a chick.

A Butchering Bee.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) "Gazette" says: "There is a good deal of rivalry between the Bash Packing Company and the Eckert Packing Company, as to which concern has the best butchers, and as a result of claims made by the Eckert people, the rival concern has issued a challenge. Henry Hoffman and his helper, of the Bash Company, challenge Henry Ruder and helper, of the Eckert Company, to put up a beef or any other stock, at any time or place, for time or points, the prize to be the city championship or a purse. If the challenge is accepted the contest will take place in the ball park, where a platform will be erected."

Taken by Surprise.

Ed H. Perkins, who managed the big meat business of J. B. Thomas for ten years in Newburyport, Mass., resigned last week to go into other fields. His friends remembered him, so he ran up against this:

The presentation speech was made by I. K. Wells, who spoke as follows:

"Ed, without pretense of formality, with no honeyed words, but with sentiments of purest friendship and in behalf of your business associates, I am assigned the duty, a pleasant one, too, of presenting you with this couch on which you may always lie with pleasant thoughts of your ten years' labors in our midst. We ask you to take to your loyal wife this chair as a remembrance of the years spent in this city. May your journey through life be a pleasant one, and may you always remember with joyful feelings the many friends who sincerely regret your departure."



\$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

PORK SAUSAGE AND CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Boscia, G., & Bro., 109 Mott; to E. Diamond	\$65
Castaldi, N., 36 Rector; to B. Corrado.	125
Cohen, Jacob, 65 Jefferson; to I. Bookman	100
De Sapo & Frumento, 68 Broad; to G. Meguono	250
Teller, Sol., 145 Attorney; to A. Hatz.	100
Lapschansky, E., 108 Henry; to S. Luckman	150
Rubenstein & Sapiro, 127 E. 100th; to J. Halls	90
Weinfeld, J. & K., 117-119 Attorney; to B. C. Gottlieb	148

Bills of Sale.

Freedman & Krezchoff, 6 Bayard; to I. Cohen	175
Pferferling, Julia, 201 E. 74th; to A. Tannenbaum	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Treyland, J., 21 Ellery; to J. Geyer	\$300
Meyer, G., 122 Bedford ave.; to H. Muth	500
Schmidler, M., 24 Cook; to M. Ruckenthal	50

Bills of Sale.

Karger, Rosina, 1471 Bedford ave.; to E. Lind	nom.
Gondeck, A., 141 Ralph ave.; to F. Herzog	200

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Gerber, Sol., 309 Madison; to M. Heicklin	\$50
Hohorst, Hy., 2411 First ave.; to Seeman Bros.	200
Pomerantz & Watsky, 67-69 St. Nicholas ave.; to M. Zimmermann	500
Witte, John, 501 E. 87th; to L. Gostely	240
Baruth, Hilbert, 105 Second ave.; to S. Rubin	700
Carrol, William, 97 E. Fourth; to F. O. Brostrom	200
Tabry, F., 98 E. 4th; to F. Sieber	25
Kastner, M., 225 Grand; to E. R. Biehler	285
Lempert, D., 220 Third ave.; to L. Haims	1,885
Levenson, M., 181 Sixth ave.; to L. Haims	3,000
Margolen & Lempert, 493 Third ave.; to L. Haims	1,800
Rausching, R., 2235 Eighth ave.; to F. Kruger	125
Schwind, J. P., Hunter's Island; to R. Olney	1,000
Seebol & Hafler, 12 W. Fourth; to R. Seebol	100
Shapiro, M., 118 Spring; to E. Radecsa	23
Wagman, A., 7 Frankfort; to M. Lazarnick	125

Bills of Sale.

Telex, B. & J., 105 Second ave.; to H. Bahruth	350
Goldman, S., 154 Allen; to H. Goldman	600
Golob, H., 301 Broome; to S. Rabino-	100
Gleesing, J., 42-45 Third ave.; to F. A. Jask	1
Levin, Hy., 226 E. 85th; to D. Levin	250
Raskin, J. S., 2393 First ave.; to J. Levin	250
Rossler, Chas., 985 Tremont ave.; to H. Oetjen	290
Schlesinger, M., 411 Broadway; to H. Peck	600
Solowitz, G., 1976 Second ave.; to L. Aronson	395
Vogel, C., 1490 Amsterdam ave.; to D. Reiss	300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Berman, J., Tilyou's Walk; to Jennie Parseghan	500
Freers, H. W., 376 Palmetto; to G. Kroos	200
Meisterknecht, D., 322 Fifth ave.; to D. C. Jahens	2,750
Oberg, H. A., Ninth ave., near 60th st.; to J. Strauss & Co.	150
Otten, J. H., 1532 Bushwick ave.; to J. H. Krogmann	150
Sondergeld, H., 50 Starr; to A. B. Meyer	1,250

Bills of Sale.

Lang, Lena, 2784 Fulton; to J. Block, or Bilock	650
Menger, P., 112 Bedford ave., to Annie Rohde	1,900

**** John Knobloch, the successful butcher of Jersey City, N. J., who disappeared mysteriously from his usual haunts last week, is believed to be somewhere in New York city, held a captive for reasons of money, if not for blood. He cashed \$200 worth of police warrants before he left. These were found in his cash drawer at his place of business on Ocean avenue.**

**** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, October 10: Beef, 2,700 lbs.; veal, 2,000 lbs.; mutton, 550 lbs.; poultry, 11,000 lbs.; pork, 100 lbs. Total, 16,350 lbs.**

Butcher Boarded the Calf.

George Heinzer, the butcher at Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, is having a court controversy with John Fitzgerald, a cattle driver. The marketman holds the calf for board.

The following colloquy ensued before the magistrate:

G. H.—I refused to give up the calf until he paid the damage it done when it came into my store; and also for its board for five days, which is \$5.

J. F.—That's too much for keep.

G. H.—But I fed the calf on the best milk and a loaf of bread a day.

The Magistrate.—Well, if you fed it on charlotte russe and eclairs it would only have been an act of charity.

Case dismissed, with butcher still holding the calf and the calf. The young thing is still boarding.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ALABAMA.—F. G. Schaefer, Birmingham; butcher; warranty deed, \$2,000.

CONNECTICUT.—Fred Olmstead, Deep River; meats; succeeded by F. L. York.—H. W. Platt, Bridgeport; meats; R. E. mtge., \$500.

INDIANA.—Harry Brown, Huntington; meats; R. E. mtge., \$300.—R. M. Abrams, Indianapolis; meats; sold out.—J. P. Schmidt, Union City; meats; succeeded by E. Warren.

KANSAS.—C. H. Williamson, Lane; meats; D. Davis succeeds.—W. W. Laurence, Tonganoxie; meats; sold out.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sam W. Brown, Gloucester; prov.; assigned.—A. Burhis, Lowell; prov.; assigned.—A. Levesque, Salem; prov.; assigned.—P. Duane, Milford; meats; retired from business.—Frank Murdock, Waltham; prov.; sold out.—L. F. Armstrong, Boston; prov.; bill of sale, \$1,200.—Hurd S. Keith, Boston; prov.; petition in bankruptcy.—Chas. Burk, Boston; prov.; petition in bankruptcy.—Hook & Fitchett, Somerville; prov.; petition in bankruptcy.—Geo. D. Morris, Everett; prov.; chttl. mtge., \$167.—Dennis Sullivan, Everett; prov.; chttl. mtge., \$150.—Louis B. Howe, Pembroke, prov.; R. E. mtge., \$160.—Newell S. Atwood, Southbridge; prov.; sold R. E., \$1.—Andrew Gibson, Waltham; chttl. mtge., \$250.

MICHIGAN.—John M. Wagner, Ann Arbor; meats; will be succeeded by Wagner Bros.—Adam Olenski, Detroit; meats; succeeded by W. J. Johnson.—Ansel D. Barnes, Lansing; meats; succeeded by James Houghton.—John Redhead, Lansing; meats; succeeded by F. Prentice.—Hope & Marx, Port Huron; meats; dissolved.

NEW YORK.—A. J. Reed, Bolivar; meats; succeeded by Dodson & Dempsey.—James Taylor, Westfield; meats; succeeded by Hastett & Lanes.

OHIO.—W. S. Palmer, Coshocton; meats; sold out.—J. C. Williams, Warren; meats; sustained fire loss.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Thomas J. Jifkins, Scranton; meats; judge note, \$100.

RHODE ISLAND.—J. A. Card, Pawtucket; meats; assigned.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Butchers' Association has rented the building in the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street from Louis V. Clark, and will open market stalls there in a few days. They have secured that place as a temporary market place, while the city is building a new city hall.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Springfield, Mass., showed the big-hearted generosity of its members when, last week, it voted \$100 for the relief of the Galveston (Tex.) sufferers.

John Grish, a man of music, got it into his head that William J. Bergen was the whole of the Paterson (N. J.) Butchers' Association, and accordingly sued him last week for \$23.50 for five pieces of music at the association picnic in August of 1899. The judge decided that the butcher was the "whole thing," and so ordered judgment, with costs.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Retail Butchers' Association held its regular meeting last week, and took up the question of the wholesalers' credit agreement. The session was only advisory. Nothing was done. The members of the association will continue closing their stores at 7 o'clock after Oct. 1, instead of at 8 o'clock, as some of the members contemplated doing. The association has perfected a credit system under which unpaid accounts are to be turned over to the secretary for necessary legal action. It has been decided to incorporate the association, and steps to that end are now being taken.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., still stand by the meat factories of that city. The saloonkeepers have joined the strikers. So much the better. The question the swiller has to have the packinghouse boozers settle in the dive's interest is: "To beer or not to beer." In the meantime the packing plants, the meat markets and the saloons are all running.

Burnham, Williams & Co. have taken title to the property on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 100 feet east of Sixteenth street, measuring 100x106.6 feet from the Philadelphia Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association, for \$60,000.

New Shops.

Morris Pincus has opened a new meat market at Dalton, Mass. It is in Clark's block.

Zack Boyer will soon open a market at 443 North Seventh street, Allentown, Pa.

Lewis Tilford has opened his new meat market at Bloomingburg, N. Y.

Debenham & Hay have opened their meat and fish stand at Middletown, N. Y.

Wm. Smith, formerly with Callahan Bros., at Haverhill, Mass., will open a new meat market in that city.

W. E. Bixby has opened his meat market in the Stearns Block, East Barre, Vt.

J. H. Phillips and W. G. Creal have opened a new meat market on N. Maple street, Graham, N. Y.

Business Changes.

James Heagerty, of Oswego, N. Y., has bought the Hollister Brothers' meat market at Binghamton, N. Y.

Messrs. Tillbrook & Somer have purchased the meat market of George Newton, at Port Byron, Ill.

John Hardacre, of Donnelsville, O., is now the proprietor of Peter Ebersole at Victory.

George Grant will close the meat department of his provision and grocery business at Cygnet, Ohio.

Ferd Magel has bought the meat business of Frank Schneider at Piqua, O., and took charge.

William Detwiler has bought the meat market of W. Howard at 14 North Washington street, Pottstown, Pa.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Cattle.—Market steady; demand fair, with moderate receipts. Choice cattle in good demand but conspicuous by their absence. General run to-day of poor quality. There has been a gradual weakening in butchers and canners. Receipts, 1,340; shipments, 3,110. Calves—Receipts, 108; shipments, 122.

Hogs.—Market weak and 5c off. Quality of hogs arriving indifferent. Despite the strong tone of the provision market the great demand for "green" meats and the unquestionably light stocks, packers are talking lower prices for hogs in the near future. Eastern shippers cannot get enough choice hogs. Receipts, 24,561; shipments, 4,327.

Sheep.—Market dull; demand poor; quality poor; prices inclining downward. Quite a number of feeders found ready sale. Prime lambs in fair demand around \$5. Receipts, 5,180; shipments, 4,589.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Cattle.—Market steady. The demand for good beef cattle continues good, but the supply is extremely scant; \$6 is the price of such cattle; other grades lower. Nothing of interest in the market. Receipts, 638; shipments, 1,109. Calves—Receipts, 17; shipments, 19.

Hogs.—Market weak and 5@10c off. Buyers indifferent and acting bearish. Light assorted and selected butchers were a good sale. Quality generally poor. Receipts, 22,052; shipments, 2,777.

Sheep.—Market weak; demand poor, except for feeding stock. Principal portion of today's receipts were shipped direct. Receipts, 326; shipments, 714.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

Cattle.—Market fairly active. Choice cattle in good demand at prices a trifle higher; those of poorer quality were rather slow; prices steady, however. Stock cattle and feeders ruled dull and weak. Calves slow but steady. Receipts, 19,545; shipments, 4,465. Calves—Receipts, 520; shipments, 65.

Hogs.—Market stronger with prices slightly higher. Common heavy hogs in good demand, as were also pigs around 100 lbs. at a premium of 10c. General quality only fair. Assorted light and selected butchers in as strong demand as last week at figures very little above last week, however. Receipts, 34,403; shipments, 6,646.

Sheep.—Market steady; quality poor. Lambs 10@15c higher. Demand for feeders good. Receipts light. Receipts, 16,535; shipments, 1,220.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Cattle.—Market generally rather slow. Good cattle sold a little higher. Prices generally steady. Receipts contained but a few good cattle. Stockers and feeders slow. Butcher stock sold readily at steady figures. Calf market unchanged. Choice sold freely. Receipts, 3,503; shipments, 2,154. Calves—Receipts, 671; shipments, 30.

Hogs.—Market slow and 5c off. Receipts moderate, and demand only fair. Sales largely around \$5.25. Little pigs were a good sale. Light and mixed butchers were off all of 10c. Receipts, 25,797; shipments, 3,445.

Sheep.—Market active; prices steady; general demand good. Lamb trade fairly good; prices unchanged. Receipts, 18,206; shipments, 3,752.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Cattle.—Market generally dull and 10c lower on beef. Stockers and feeders a drag. Buyers did not seem anxious to do anything. Values have declined all week. Most of the receipts of the common order. Calves ruled steady. Receipts (estimated) 21,000; shipments, 4,000. Calves—Receipts, 500; shipments, 50.

Hogs.—Market dull and 5@10c lower. Packers bearish, and talking \$4.75 for good heavy grades in the near future. Eastern shippers indifferent. Session closed dull and weak. Receipts (estimated), 33,000; shipments, 6,500.

Sheep.—Market active; demand good; prices steady to firm. Good lambs and good feeding sheep a ready sale. Receipts (estimated), 21,000; shipments, 4,500.

CLOSING PRICES.

The closing prices for the week were as follows:

Cattle and calves—

Common to prime beef steers....\$4.30@5.95
Plain stockers to good feeders.... 2.20@4.65
Bulls—poor to fancy..... 2.60@4.50
Good cows to choice heifers..... 3.35@5.00
Common to good canning cows... 1.90@3.00
Light Tex. cows to good Tex. steers 2.65@4.90
Western range to fed Western... 3.50@5.80
Stock to prime veal calves..... 2.75@6.00

Hogs—

Rough pack. to fancy heavy ship. \$4.75@5.30
Plain mixed to selected butchers... 4.95@5.35
Com. light mixed to assorted light. 4.90@5.30
Stags and culls to ch'e 100-lb. pigs. 2.50@4.85
Sheep and lambs—
Med. mix. native to p'me wethers. \$3.40@4.00
Plain ewes to Western and Texas
muttons 3.50@4.00
Culls and bucks to poor stock.... 1.85@3.30
Fair to fancy yearlings..... 3.75@4.15
Poor to fancy spring lambs..... 3.35@5.40
Poor to fancy feeding lambs..... 4.25@5.40

CLOSING FIGURES.

The receipts at the close on Thursday are as follows: Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 24,000; sheep, 5,000.

Provision Market and Range of Prices.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	13.00	15.00	13.00	14.50
November	11.67½	12.00	11.62½	11.90
January	11.85	12.00	11.85	12.00

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.25	7.27½	7.20	7.27½
November	7.27½	7.30	7.20	7.25
January	6.97½	7.00	6.95	7.00

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.02½	8.07½	7.95	8.07½
November	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35
January	6.32½	6.40	6.32½	6.37½

Market generally steady to strong. October pork received considerable attention, making an advance of \$2 per barrel and closing at \$1.50 above the opening price. The Anglo-American Provision Company was credited with a sale of 250 barrels October pork to the Weare Commission Company. It is said Lipton kind of four-flushed the packers on this October pork deal which is not at all unlikely. Lard and ribs closed practically at yesterday's figures, there being no material spread from opening to close. The Cudahys were sellers of November lard, with Armour and the other packers good buyers all round. Meat shipments were 2,309,000 lbs. against 2,322,000 lbs. last year. Lard, 1,907,000 lbs., against 1,938,000 lbs. a year ago. Liverpool quoted higher for bacon and hams with lard steady. Hog market slow and 5c lower.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	14.25	17.00	14.25	17.00
November	11.92½	11.92½	11.72½	11.80
January	11.95	11.95	11.80	11.87½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.27½	7.27½	7.20	7.27½
November	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.22½
January	7.00	7.00	6.92½	6.95

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.97½	7.97½	7.95	7.95
November	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
January	6.37½	6.37½	6.30	6.32½

Market steady to weak. Not much business in anything but October pork, which touched \$17, with much talk about Lipton manipulating a "corner" on October pork, which, however, may or may not be the case. The Anglo-American Provision Company (Samuel A. McClean, Jr., at the helm) sold 750 barrels to-day at \$17. The market generally would indicate the packers intend to hold down the live hog market. Lard is relatively low, and there is no reason why it should not go considerably higher. Chicago stocks estimated at 51,000 barrels of pork, 41,000 tierces of lard and 5,500,000 lbs. ribs. Hog market weak and 5c off. Sir. T. J. Lipton cabled denial.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00
November	11.97½	12.00	11.87½	11.70
January	11.92½	12.00	11.85	11.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.32½	7.35	7.32½	7.32½
November	7.27½	7.32½	7.27½	7.27½
January	7.00	7.02½	6.97½	7.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.00	8.15	8.00	8.10
November	7.37½	7.45	7.37½	7.40
January	6.32½	6.37½	6.32½	6.35

Market steady to strong. Everything on the list made some advance, except October pork which lost \$1 from the opening—about 1,500 barrels changed hands at \$17. Lipton still denies any intention of operating a "corner." Cudahys still credited with buying November lard. The Continental Packing Company credited with sales. Shipments of meats 2,269,000 lbs. and 3,161,000 lbs. lard. Hog market strong and prices a little higher.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
November	11.65	11.65	11.45	11.60
January	11.85	11.85	11.75	11.72½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.27½	7.35	7.27½	7.35
November	7.25	7.30	7.20	7.27½
January	6.95	6.95	6.92½	6.92½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.10	8.12½	8.00	8.00
November	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.30
January	6.32½	6.32½	6.27½	6.27½

Market quiet. Prices lower, except October lard, which closed a trifle over yesterday. The Anglo-American Provision Company and T. J. Lipton Company bought quite a lot of lard to-day. Altogether the market was in a bearish condition, Wright being conspicuously so on lard. Meat shipments heavy, as also were lard. Hog market dull with prices lower.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
November	11.40	11.40	11.27½	11.27½
January	11.70	11.75	11.50	11.52½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.27½	7.30	7.25	7.25
November	7.22½	7.22	7.17½	7.20
January	6.87½	6.90	6.77½	6.80

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.95	7.95	7.80	7.80
November	7.20	7.20	7.00	7.05
January	6.27½	6.27½	6.15	6.15

Market bearish all round with heavy selling of January product. Some local buying on the breaks. October pork rested at \$18, and said to have been offered by Lipton at that figure at the close. Good spot demand for near-by lard. Meat and lard shipments light, as compared to a year ago, and probably owing to this and the heavy receipts of hogs the market was off. Hog market dull and 10c lower.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
January	11.60	11.62½	11.50	11.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.27½	7.30	7.25	7.25
January	6.77½	6.87½	6.77½	6.80

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

October	7.52½	7.52½	7.80	7.80
January	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15

Provisions were firm because hog receipts were 8,000 head under the estimate, and prices at the yards firm. January pork opened 7½c higher at \$11.60, and sold to \$11.65. January lard unchanged at \$6.77½@6.80, selling to \$6.87½, and January ribs unchanged at \$6.15, selling to \$6.20@6.22½.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.50	11.50	11.40	16.00
January	11.50	11.50	11.40	11.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.10	7.12½	7.10	7.12½
January	6.80	6.80	6.67½	6.72½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.70	7.70	7.55	7.55
January	6.15	6.15	6.07½	6.10

Provisions opened easier and declined early on commission house selling. January pork opened at \$11.50, and declined to \$11.40; January lard at \$6.75½, selling to \$6.75, and January ribs at \$6.12½@6.15, easing to \$6.07½.

CHICAGO MARKETS

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a	7.25
Prime steam	a	7.20
Neutral	a	8½
Compound	6½ a	9½

STEARINES.

Oleo	7½
Lard	8½
Tallow	5½
Grease	4½

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks	32½ a	33
P. S. Y. in barrels	35½ a	33
Butter oil in barrels	a	38
Crude in tanks	a	26

OILS.

Lard oil, extra	55
Lard oil, extra, No. 1	46
Lard oil, No. 1	38
Lard oil, No. 2	36
Oleo oil, extra	8
Oleo oil, No. 2	7½
Neatsfoot oil, pure	50
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	45
Tallow oil	42

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5½
No. 2	4½
Edible	5½

GREASES.

Brown	4
Yellow	4
White, A	4½
White, B	4½
Bone	4½ a 4½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat, per lb.	1½ a	2
Cod and flank fat, per lb.	2½ a	3
Kidney tallow, per lb.	3½ a	3½
Mixed bones and tallow, per lb.	1 a	1½
Shop bones, per 100 lbs.	a	50

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood	per unit	\$2.05
Hoof meal	per unit	1.85
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c.	per unit	1.85
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c.	per unit	\$1.90 and 10c.
Unground tankage, 9 and 20 p. c.	ton	17.50
Unground tankage, 6 and 35 p. c.	ton	14.00
Ground raw bones	ton	23.00
Ground steam bones	ton	14.50

HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., per ton.	\$200 a	\$250
Hoofs, per ton.	22 a	25
Round shin bones, 40-42 lbs. av., ton.	a	50
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton.	a	60
Flat shin bones, per ton.	a	46
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton.	a	95

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins	a	15
Pork loins	a	8½
Spare ribs	a	5½
Trimblings	5½ a	6
Boston butts	a	7
Cheek meat	3 a	3½

CURING MATERIALS.

COOKING MATERIALS.	
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	4½
White clarified	5½
Plantation granulated	5½
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	4.50
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.....	4.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	82½
Tierces	92½

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., October 9.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	61,100	50,900	25,300
Same week, 1899.	65,097	58,058	27,272
Same week, 1898.	52,778	47,605	24,616
Same week, 1897.	43,110	50,515	36,001
Same week, 1896.	48,853	49,433	21,037
Chicago	61,100	174,400	85,900
Omaha	26,300	42,400	40,400
St. Louis	18,200	34,300	7,300
St. Joseph	13,700	27,000	8,700

Total past week.	180,400	329,000	167,000
Previous week.	184,000	314,200	151,100
Same week, 1899.	185,500	293,700	165,000

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co.	13,577	17,727	5,772
Swift and Company	8,744	12,427	5,451
S. & S. Co.	5,881	2,773	3,251
Cudahy Pack. Co.	4,367	7,882	840
Omaha Pack. Co.	502		
Fowler & S. Co.	48	7,574	58
Small butchers ...	284	128	227

Total past week.	33,719	48,785	15,652
Previous week.	38,708	40,351	9,401
Same week, 1899.	29,091	50,293	14,674

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle last week were large, but notwithstanding this, the prices taken as a whole were very steady indeed. The best grades of dressed beef and exporters were unchanged, one of the latest sales, 71 head, of 1,280 lbs. average, sold at \$5.50. Grass and soft cattle were lower by 10¢@20¢ per 100 lbs. for the week. Cows held their own fairly well, some cows of 1,460 lbs. average sold as high as \$4. Heifers in fair supply and good demand, some of 919 lbs. average tipped the market at \$5.30, but some very good heifers sold at \$4.50. Stock bulls were quick sale. Heavys, however, were slow. Some of 1,160 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.65, but quite a number of them changed hands at \$3.15. Some Western steers of 1,350 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.20. Western cows, 680 lbs. average, sold at \$2.75. Western heifers, 770 lbs. average, sold at \$3.05. The quarantine division for the week pretty strong, quite a number of them being cows, in fact, more cows than steers. Most of the steers were not high priced, ranging from \$3 to \$3.25, and kept at an even tenor for the week. Cows held their own for the first four days, but on Friday the packers could see their way clear, and forced a 10¢ lower market. Some of the sales were as follows: 647 head, 800 lbs. average, sold at \$3; 316 head, 780 lbs. average, sold at \$2.70; 440 head, 740 lbs. average, sold at \$2.55. Very few indeed sold below these figures; 1,210 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. Last week was the usual one given up to festivities of Pallas Athene, so that a good many of our country cousins were in town, and this in a measure helped the stocker and feeder trade. Feeders were wanted, and good prices paid for them, especially the native stockers of the better grade met with ready sale, but the commoner grades had to be shaded somewhat to make a clearance. We returned to the country 27,570 head, against 21,412 for the previous week, against 30,268 head for corresponding week one year ago. Shipment to the seaboard 40 cars, 33 to New York, 7 to Philadelphia, against 30 cars going to the seaboard for previous week. Outside purchasers: Schwarzschild, 674; Kraus, 594; Swift, 162; Balling, 110; Armour, 105; Hall, 111; Michaels, 106, and Omaha Packing Co., 50.

This week's receipts: Monday, 13,540; Tuesday, 20,100; Wednesday, 20,500. So far there is a scarcity of well finished beef cattle. The highest sales as yet, were some of 1,340 lbs. average steers at \$5.55, and a bunch of 132 head of 1,390 lbs. average sold at \$5.40. The

market is not as strong as last week, and it may be counted as a 10¢ lower one. On the better grades of steers there is a fair supply. Prices on grass and short fed range steers, run from \$3.65 to \$4.75, and such are meeting with a ready sale so far. The supply of native cows on the market larger than for some time past, but the prices on better grades are very steady. Heifers are also in good demand. Some of 968 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.15. Bulls so far are very steady. Some 1,630 lbs. average sold at \$3.50, the bulk ranging from that down to \$2.75. So far some very good cattle and Texas steers, range fed, of 1,230 lbs. average, sold at \$4.85. Some Western steers of 1,216 lbs. sold at \$4.85. Western cows of 1,010 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.40; the bulk of the Western cows, however, sold at about \$2.85 so far for the week. Range cattle may be purchased at a 10¢ decline. Quarantine cattle are well represented so far this week, and if the balance of the week shows as well in comparison there will be pretty large arrivals to report. Some very good quarantine steers of 1,140 lbs. average sold at \$4, but \$3.15, at which some 628 head were sold, is so far the most popular price. Cows must be counted some 5¢ lower, while some 500 head sold at \$2.85, the popular prices ranging about \$2.55, and even 226 head of 612 lbs. average went as low as \$2.10. Some heifers of 569 lbs. average sold at \$3.15. Some bulls of 1,000 lbs. average sold at \$2.70. The stocker and feeder trade is rather weak. The receipts this week are expected to be large, the speculators, therefore, very cautious in their operations, giving the farmers a better show of obtaining good stockers at lower prices, however not too low, for the ever ready speculator is willing and ready to try his hand.

HOGS.—As a whole the market for the past week may be called a fairly steady one, without any very violent fluctuations. Thursday seems to have tipped the top, when heavys stood \$5.30 to \$5.35, medium packing \$5.25 to \$5.30, lights \$5.25 to \$5.30. Tops for the day \$5.35, with bulk \$5.30 to \$5.32½. Armour looked upon the Kansas City market as higher than that of Chicago, so on Friday he dipped in and purchased there 2,000 at \$5.10, which in reality was 7½¢ per 100 lbs. less than Kansas City prices. On Friday, therefore, there was a perceptible weakness, which made itself more pronounced on Saturday when the heavys stood \$5.15 to \$5.25, medium packing \$5.15 to \$5.25, mixed lights \$5.15 to \$5.22½. Light pigs being scarce held firm at from \$3.75 to \$4 pretty much all the week. The top closing for the week at \$5.32½, bulk \$5.17½ to \$5.22½. Average weight of the hog for the week 213 lbs., against 214 lbs. corresponding week one year ago.

Receipts this week: Monday, 4,478; Tuesday, 16,100; Wednesday, 14,000. The market opened in a weak manner, but the sales did not show more than from 5¢ to 7½¢. lower than that of Saturday. Heavys selling at \$5.10 to \$5.15, mixed packing \$5.15 to \$5.22½; the top \$5.25; bulk, \$5.15@ \$5.22½. On Tuesday the packers were more determined in their efforts to have cheaper hogs, and it was a skirmish all along the line, some hogs selling at 5¢. lower, others at a loss of 12½¢ per 100 lbs. from that of Monday's prices. The prices for heavy hogs \$5.07½ to \$5.15, mixed packing \$5.07½ to \$5.12½. Light hogs selling \$5@5.20; tops, \$5.20, with bulk \$5.07½@5.12½. Wednesday gave 5¢ to 7½¢ less all along the line. The packers very active at the decline.

SHEEP.—Towards the close of the week lambs were 15¢ to 25¢ per 100 lbs. lower, with mutton fairly steady. Stocker and feeders, as usual, short supply, and good demand. Towards the close of the week among the

sales we notice: 550 Utahs, 65 lbs. average, \$4.60; 1,080 Utah lambs, 63 lbs. average, \$4.50; 220 Utah muttons, 95 lbs. average, at \$3.80; 295 Utah muttons, 105 lbs. average, \$3.55; 481 Western muttons, 92 lbs. average, \$3.75.

This week's receipts: Monday, 3,238; Tuesday, 2,748; Wednesday, 4,000. So far lambs are 10c higher, with mutton very strong, indeed active demand, and quick sales. Stockers and feeders in their usual chronic condition, of not enough to go around. Among the arrivals were quite a number of Utah lambs. Some of the sales as follows: 1,950 Utah lambs, 63 lbs. average, at \$4.65; 490 Utahs, 58 lbs. average, at \$4.30; 494 Westerns, 88 lbs. average, at \$4.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., October 9.

Receipts of cattle last week were the largest in the history of the yards at 13,700. Supplies for the week thus far are fairly liberal at 4,200. The choice beefs last week sold steady, while the fair to good kinds declined 10 to 15c, and other grades 15 to 20c. The market for the week thus far is 5@10c higher on all grades. Cows and heifers are steady, with the 10 to 20c decline of last week, with canners selling to the most advantage. Bulls and stags are steady with the 10c loss of last week. Veal calves are in good demand at recent quotations. Good stock cattle are not quotably changed in prices, but the light, common kinds are of slow sale at decline of 35@45c for the past week. Supplies in the quarantine division were fairly liberal last week. The steers having weight and flesh declined 5@10c last week, with light, common grades 15@20c. She stuff lost 10@15c. The general market this week shows no quotable change in prices. Native steers, \$4.40@5.50; good to choice, \$5.50@5.65; Texas and westerns, \$3.25@5.40; cows and heifers, \$2@4.65; bulls and stags, \$2.75@4.50; veals, \$4@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.40.

Receipts of sheep were light last week at 8,600, and have been small for the week thus far. The bulk of offerings were western lambs last week, with quality only fair. The demand has been good this week and prices have advanced 15@25c over the close of last week. Sheep have been in light supply of late and prices are 10@15c higher for the last week. Feeding stock has ruled scarce and in moderate request of late. Good to choice lambs, \$4.75@4.90; fair to good, \$4.40@4.75; sheep, \$3.50@3.80; ewes, \$3@3.25; feeding sheep and lambs, \$3.30@4.25.

Receipts of hogs last week were 27,100, and supplies thus far this week only fair. The market to-day declined 7½@12½c, in sympathy with the sharp declines at other markets. Prices of hogs ranged from \$5@5.17½, with the bulk of the sales from \$5.07½@5.12½.

At the monthly meeting of the Governing Committee of the Board of Trade in Indianapolis, Ind., a committee was appointed to solicit bonds for the entertainment of the Live Stock Raisers' Convention, to be held in that city October 19 and 20. A communication was read from Manila, P. I., in which the board was informed of the establishment there of an American Board of Trade and asking that the Indianapolis organization request Indiana and Indianapolis merchants and manufacturers to forward catalogues to the Philippine association.

Stocks of Provisions in South St. Joseph.

The following shows the stock of provisions in South St. Joseph at close of business Sept. 30, 1900, as officially reported to "The Stock Yards Daily Journal":

	Sept. 30, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1899.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1899, bbls.....	155	
Mess pork (old) made before Oct. 1, 1899, bbls.....		
Irregular mess pork, bbls.....		
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	101	98
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, 1899, tcs.....	340	1,252
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, '98, to Oct. 1, '99, tcs.....		
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '98, tcs.....		
Other kinds of lard, tcs.....		
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....	1,213,904	641,775
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....		
Short clear middles, lbs.....	960,156	744,830
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....	1,855,484	1,070,747
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....		
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	33,400	794,018
Long clear middles, lbs.....	709,687	350,770
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	4,490,902	3,255,414
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	114,500	27,780
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	963,065	2,369,445
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	910,007	567,333
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.....	970,019	375,411
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.....	156,139	407,400
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	805,780	824,701
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	1,966,220	952,671

RECEIPTS AT LEADING MARKETS.

Receipts at the close on Thursday:

At Kansas City.—Cattle, 5,000; hogs, 6,000; sheep, 6,000.

At Omaha.—Cattle, 1,000; hogs, 6,000; sheep, 6,000.

At St. Louis.—Cattle, 2,300; hogs, 6,000; sheep, 1,200.

At Chicago.—See Chicago live stock review on page 38.

OMAHA'S BIG RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

During the month of September the number of carloads of live stock arriving at the Union Stockyards at Omaha, Neb., over 13 railroads lines, was 6,731. During the same month the number of carloads leaving over the same railway lines was 2,429; driven to country, 291 carloads; consumed in South Omaha, 3,935 carloads. From January 1 to date, there have been consumed in South Omaha 42,317 carloads, against 41,010 carloads for the same period in 1899.

All of the railroads say they believe that the shipments to the market will materially increase during the present month. There is much stock in the West that will be moved

to market from now on until after the first of the year.

PIONEER PACKER RETIRES.

The retirement of Frederick Layton from active business attracts more than passing attention, first from his grand public benefaction, and second from the fact that Mr. Layton is one of the pioneer business men of the West, whose name has been widely and favorably known in the world of commerce for over half a century.

In 1845 Mr. Layton, in company with his father, started the first Layton market on East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis., but it is related that the late John Plankinton was attracted to young Layton by his force of character and perseverance which made him a power later, in commercial circles, and on the elder Mr. Layton going to England, their native land, made overtures to young Frederick, in view of engaging him as assistant, and one day said to him: "I hear your father is going to England."

"Well, he can go if he wants to," was the crisp reply. "The business will go on just the same, whether he is here or not."

That put an end to the conversation and the attempt on the part of the elder merchant to secure a good assistant. However, some years later Mr. Layton and Mr. Plankinton formed a partnership in the packing business which continued for several years, or until Mr. Layton started the packing firm of Layton & Co. "Honest goods and full weight" was Mr. Layton's motto, and it is his motto yet in whatever he undertakes, whether it be a business transaction or a gift to his home city.

Mr. Layton has presented to the city the beautiful Layton Art Gallery, costing over \$275,000. Mr. Layton is democratic to the core, modest and unassuming. He has no false pride to make him ashamed of his earlier struggles to make a living nor of the manner in which he made his money. A pat illustration of this note of character was exhibited some years ago when he was escorting a visitor through the gallery. Among the pictures was one in which there was a group of porkers. Pointing to one of them, Mr. Layton said to the visitor: "Now, there is what I call a good pig," adding with a frank smile, "and I believe I am a good judge of a pig."

A fine ginning plant, the property of J. W. Roven, at Beckville, Tex., was recently totally destroyed by fire. Twenty bales of cotton and a large quantity of seed were destroyed. Neither the gin nor the cotton were insured and the total loss will reach \$5,000.

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	15/6@17/6	16/3
Oil cake	15/6	17/6
Bacon	17/6	25/30
Lard, tierces	17/6	25/30
Cheese	30/30	2 M.
Butter	35/30	2 M.
Tallow	20/25	30
Beef, per tierce	3/6	5/30
Pork, per bbl.	2/9	3/30

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, September, 3/7½. Cork for orders, September, 4/6.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 6.

	Beeves.	Cows.	C'lvs.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,405	1	1,498	22,831	11,864
Sixtieth St.	3,967	81	3,752	13,966	
Fortieth St.					14,417
West Shore	2,959	41		689	
Lehigh Valley	1,900				3,278
Weehawken	179				
Scattering			84	42	
Totals	11,410	123	5,334	37,528	29,559
Totals last wk.	12,384	230	7,258	54,683	33,049

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO OCT. 6.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris	179		9,164
Armour & Co.			2,000
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger.			3,530
J. Shamberg & Son.	792		
Swift and Company.			1,853
W. A. Sherman.	200		
G. H. Hammond & Co.			1,875
W. W. Brauer Co.	200		
Total exports	1,703		19,030
Total exports last week	2,124		257
Boston exports this week	2,120		900
Baltimore exports this week	793		
Phila. exports this week	367		960
N'port News exports this wk.	609		
Montreal exports this week	2,825	318	
To London	2,291		5,586
To Liverpool	3,676	900	22,719
To Glasgow	1,143		
To Bristol	330	310	
To Hull	200		
To Manchester	440		
To Cardiff	279		
To Southampton			1,800
Totals to all ports	8,367	1,218	30,105
Totals to all ports last week	11,107	2,795	32,734

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.50 a \$5.80
Medium to fair native steers	4.80 a 5.40
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00 a 4.75
Oxen and stags	1.75 a 4.85
Bulls and cows	1.50 a 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.45 a 6.00

LIVE CALVES.

With a poor demand, there is no change in the market to speak of. Buttermilks a little higher, but grassers remain the same. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected	a 8½
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.	a 8½
Live veal calves, common	5 a 6
Buttermilk	a 3½
Grassers	3½ a 4

LIVE HOGS.

With quotations lower, and a low market, the demand is slow. Fair receipts in the West. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	a 5.70
Hogs, medium	a 5.70
Hogs, light to medium	5.70 a 5.80
Pigs	5.80 a 5.85
Roughs	4.70 a 4.85

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Left 5,662; active, 5c. lower; \$4.75@5.25.
CINCINNATI.—Slow, \$4.00@5.20.
ST. LOUIS.—5c. lower; \$4.85@5.25.
OMAHA.—Steady to easy, \$4.85@5.00.
E. BUFFALO.—5@10c. lower; \$5.15@5.35.
LOUISVILLE.—Firm; \$4.90@5.15.
PITTSBURG.—Slow, 10c. lower; \$5.20@5.40.
MILWAUKEE.—\$4.75@5.15.
KANSAS CITY.—Slow; \$5.00@5.12½.
CLEVELAND.—About steady, \$5.25.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$5.00@5.30.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market is fair and prices have ruled higher. Demand fair. We quote:

Lambs, best	6.00 a 6.25
Lambs, fair	5.50 a 6.00
Common	5.00 a 5.50
Live sheep, prime	4.00 a 4.25
Live sheep, common to medium	3.00 a 3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Buying is active, but a large accumulation in stocks is expected at the close of the week. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.	a 9
Chickens, per lb.	a 7
Roosters, old, per lb.	a 5
Turkeys, per lb.	8 a 9
Ducks, average Western, per pair	40 a 60
Geese, average Western, per pair	1.00 a 1.25
Pigeons, per pair	15 a 20

DRESSED BEEF.

The market continues dull. Receipts light, but demand remains also very light. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	8½ a 8¾
Choice native, light	8 a 8¼
Common to fair, native	7½ a 7¾
Choice Western heavy	7½ a 7¾
Choice Western light	7 a 7¼
Common to fair Texan	6 a 6½
Good to choice heifers	7¼ a 7½
Common to fair heifers	6¼ a 7
Choice cows	6¼ a 7
Common to fair cows	6 a 6¼
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 a 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	6¼ a 6¾
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5½ a 6½

DRESSED CALVES.

Notwithstanding the better outlook, on account of cooler weather, the market remains pretty much the same. City dressed veal holds steady at 13c. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime	13
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DRESSED HOGS.

With a fair demand, the market is lower, and a further decline in prices is expected. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	a 7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	7¼ a 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7 a 7¼
Pigs	7 a 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With trade still dull the market remains low. Quotations a trifle higher. We quote:

Lambs, prime	10 a 10¼
Lambs, common to medium	9 a 9½
Prime sheep	a 7½
Medium	a 6½
Buck sheep	a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

Prices of good chickens are steadily held, and supplies are moderate. Dry picked generally slow; undesirable quality do not sell as well as scalded. Average best scalded bring 10c, but plenty of stock under prime are looking for buyers at 9@9½c. There is a scarcity in fowls, which hold firm at 10½@11c for dry picked, and 10c to 10½c for scalded. Spring turkeys would be more desirable if large and fancy, but the stock runs poor. White Squabs firm and lower grades irregular. Receipts last six days, 5,929 pkgs.; previous six days, 5,718 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, selected	12 a 13
Turkeys, spring, scalded, selected	11 a 12
Turkeys, spring, average run	9 a 10
Turkeys, spring, common, per lb.	6 a 8
Turkeys, old, average best	8 a 10
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	16 a 18
Spring chickens, Phila., select, large	17 a 18
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	13 a 14
Spring chickens, Penn., large, per lb.	13 a 14
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good	11 a 12½
Spring chickens, West'n, dry-picked	
large	a 10
Spring chickens, Western, scalded, large	a 10
Spring chickens, Western, medium weights	9 a 9½
Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best	a 9½
Spring chickens, Western and Southwestern, fair to good	8 a 9
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	a 11
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average, prime	10 a 10½
Fowls, Southern and Southwestern, prime	a 10½
Phila., Western, fair to good	9½ a 10
Roosters, per lb.	6 a 6½
Ducks, East'n & L. I., spring, per lb.	12 a 13

PROVISIONS.

Trade is slightly better, in consequence of the much cooler weather. Pork loins are cheaper. Western going at 8½@11c, and city at 11@12c. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11½ a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	11½ a 12
Smoked hams, heavy	a 11
California hams, smoked, light	8½ a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8 a 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless	12½ a 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 a 12½
Dried beef sets	17 a 16½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	17 a 18
Smoked shoulders	8 a 8½
Pickled bellies, light	10¼ a 11
Pickled bellies, heavy	9½ a 10
Fresh pork loins, city	11 a 12
Fresh pork loins	11½ a 12
Fresh pork loins, Western	8½ a 11

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	8.15 -7.75
Pure refined lard for So. America	8.75 -8.65
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	9.85 -9.75
Compounds—Domestic	
Export	
Prime Western lards	8.00 -7.50
Prime city	7¼ a 7½
Prime lard stearine	8½ a 8¾
Prime oleo stearine	a 7½

FISH.

There has been a shortage of fish in the market during the week, but the cooler weather is expected to benefit the market somewhat. Bluefish has been scarce, and not so plentiful as the previous week. Demand good. We quote:

Cod, heads off	6 a 8
Cod, heads on	3 a 4
Hallbut, white	11 a 12
Hallbut, grey	10 a 12
Bluefish, small green	a 10
Bluefish, large green	a 9
Eels, skinned	8 a 12
Eels, skin on	6 a 8
Salmon, Western (steel head)	a 25
Salmon, silver	a 22
Lobsters, large	a 12½
Lobsters, medium	a 14
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, native	30 a 35
Mackerel, Spanish	25 a 30
Medium mackerel	8 a 10
Soft crabs, large	a 50
Soft crabs, medium	15 a 20
Weakfish, green	7 a 8
Sea bass, Eastern	10 a 12
Haddock, native	a 5
Kingfish	20 a 25
Prawn	a 75
Porgies	5 a 6
Butterfish, large	6 a 8
Flukes	5 a 6
Green turtles	a 18
Scallop, medium	90 a 1.00
Scallop, large	1.00 a 1.25
Pompano	18 a 20
Smelts, green	a 12½
Perch, white	6 a 8
Bluefish, snapper	5 a 6

GAME.

Grouse is working out at steady prices when prime, and partridges in light supply, but not in good order. Woodcock scarce and other game quiet. We quote:

Partridges, per pair	1.50 a 1.75
Grouse, undrawn, per pair	90 a 1.00
Grouse, drawn, per pair	60 a 75
Woodcock, per pair	1.00 a 1.25
English snipe and golden plover, frozen, dozen	2.25 a 2.50
English snipe and golden plover, fresh, dozen	a 1.50
Grass plover, frozen, per dozen	1.50 a 2.25
Grass plover, fresh, per dozen	1.00 a 1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair	65 a 75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair	30 a 40
Wild ducks, green-wing, per pair	25 a 30
Venison, fresh saddles, per lb.	25 a 30
Venison, old saddles, per lb.	25 a

BUTTER.

There was more call for useful under-priced stock, and there is a large accumulation of held fresh goods, which are neglected. Fancy June creamery has improved a little, and went at 20@20½c. There is but little State dairy to trade on. Factory dull and weak. Receipts last six days, 33,178 pkgs.; previous six days, 34,761 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	a 21
Creamery, firsts	19½ a 20
Creamery, seconds	18 a 19
Creamery, thirds	16 a 17
Creamery, June extras	20 a 20½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	17½ a 19½
State dairy, half-arkin tubs, fancy	20 a 25
State dairy, half-arkin tubs, firsts	18 a 19
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17 a 17½

State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	15	a 16
Western imitation creamery, lower grades.....	14½	a 15½
Western factory, June make, finest.....	14	a 16
Western factory, held, fair to good.....	14½	a 15½
Western factory, current pkd., finest.....	14½	a 15
Western factory seconds.....	14½	a 14½
Western factory or dairy, low grades.....	13	a 14
Renovated butter, fancy.....	18	a 18½

CHEESE.

There is a little more export demand, and several lots of colored went at 10½c, small lots occasionally work out to home trade buyers a trifle higher. Large white is slow, and an exceptional out-of-town sale is heard of at 11c. Small sizes slow, and fancy grades are offering at 11c. Skims weak and dull. Receipts last six days, 35,039 boxes; previous six days, 29,223 boxes. We quote:

State, full cream, large, col'd, fancy.....	10½	a 10½
State, full cream, large, white, fancy.....	10½	a 10½
State, full cream, large, gd. to choice.....	10½	a 10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair.....	9½	a 10
State, full cream, small, col'd, fancy.....	11	a 11
State, full cream, small, white, fcy.....	11	a 11
State, full cream, small, gd. to choice.....	10½	a 10½
State, full cream, small, poor to fair.....	9½	a 10½
State, light skims, small, choice.....	9½	a 9½
State, light skims, large, choice.....	9	a 9½
State, part skims, prime.....	8	a 8½
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5½	a 7½
State, part skims, common.....	3	a 4
Full skims.....	2	a 2½

EGGS.

With the weather cool the outlook is favorable, but the effect is not as yet seen. Dealers will be able to make use of refrigerators, and it is expected that the total demand will show improvement. Some special marks of Western candled have reached 19½c at mark. Under grades are cleaning up well, and prime dirties firm and scarce. Receipts last six days, 35,179 cases; previous six days, 43,499 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Pa., fancy mixed, per doz.....	20	a 21
State and Pa., average prime.....	19	a 20
State and Pa., held and mixed.....	15	a 17
Western, closely candled, fancy.....	19	a 19½
Western, northerly sections, prime to choice.....	18	a 18½
Western, fair to good.....	16½	a 17½
Western and Southw'n, com. to fair.....	15	a 16
Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.....	3.75	a 3.90
West'n, uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.....	2.70	a 3.30
Western checks, 50 doz. case.....	2.25	a 3.30
Refrigerator, early packed, choice, season's storage paid.....	17	a 17½
Refrigerator, early packed, prime.....	16	a 16½
Refrigerator, fair to good.....	14½	a 15½
Refrigerator, common.....	13	a 14
Refrigerator, dirties, good to prime.....	12	a 13

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Pa. and State, av. prime, per doz.....	20	a 21
Western, northerly sections, first.....	19	a 20
*Fancy selected white from near-by points, all fresh, bring higher prices.		

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.85-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.95-2.10c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.15c. per 100 lbs.	
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3¼-3½c. lb.	
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.	
48 pr. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1½c. lb.	
45 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 14-1½c. lb.	
Palm Oil, 5¼-5½c. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 65-70c. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 6-6½c. lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 6¼-6½c. lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5½-5¾c. lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 58-60c. lb.	
Rosin: M. \$2.40; N. \$2.60; W. G. \$2.85; W. W. \$3.15 per 250 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongues.....	55	a 65c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35	a 40c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25	a 30c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15	a 25c. a pair
Calves' livers.....	35	a 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10	a 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c.	a piece
Livers, beef.....	40	a 60c. a piece
Oxtails.....	15	a 30c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15	a 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	11c.	a 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20	a 28c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	8	a 10c. a pair

BONES, HOOPS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	25 00
Morns, 7½ ex. and over, steers, lat quality.....	\$2.50 a \$2.60

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

The market is better, and changes have been made in every item. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12.....	each. 1.35
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each. 1.00
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12.....	each. 1.20
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14.....	each. 1.40
No. 1 Grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 1 Grassers, 9-12.....	each. 1.20
No. 1 Grassers, 12-14.....	each. 1.40
No. 2 Grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 Grassers, 9-12.....	each. 1.20
No. 2 Grassers, 12-14.....	each. 1.20
No. 1 heavy Kips.....	each. 2.20
No. 2 heavy Kips.....	each. 1.95
Tick heavy Kips.....	each. 1.70
No. 1 Kips.....	each. 1.90
No. 2 Kips.....	each. 1.70
No. 1 grass Kips.....	each. 1.70
No. 2 grass Kips.....	each. 1.50
Ticky Kips.....	each. 1.20
Branded heavy Kips.....	each. 1.20
Branded Kips.....	each. .85
Branded Skins.....	each. .70

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.....	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.....	46
Hog, Amer., tes., per lb.....	34
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt.....	40
Hog, American, ½ bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt.....	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	10
Beef guts, rounds, per se. f.o.b. Chic.....	9
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.....	2 a 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.....	10
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.....	9½
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.....	9½
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	45
Beef guts, m'dles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	43
Beef guts, middles, per lb.....	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 a 4½
Russian rings.....	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	14½
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	23
Pepper, Peking, white.....	19½	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, Shot.....	7	7
Allspice.....	5	7
Coriander.....	10	14
Cloves.....	42	45
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3.62½ a 3.70
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ a 4½
Crystals.....	4½ a 5
Powdered.....	4½ a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	22
1 extra.....	18
1.....	17
1X moulding.....	16
1X.....	15½
1½.....	15
1½.....	14
1½.....	13
1½.....	12
1½.....	11
1½.....	10
2.....	9

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The history of oleo this week has been down hill every day, and the market now for choice oil 45, and even at this very low price trade is still light.

The decline in the last few weeks has been equal to one cent per pound, and the cause of this, connected with butter prices, and the butterine trade in Europe, a very different situation from the hog products in Chicago.

While there is a little trade doing in neutral lard it is partly limited through the fact that the article is considerably dearer than oleo oil and the production of same in this country reduced and will remain small until neutral lard can be sold at cost of production.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

With prices a little higher and the market better large sales have been made. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.50 a 20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	24.00 a 22.00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.77½ a 1.80
Nitrate of soda, to arrive.....	1.80 a 1.82½
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.00 a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.20 a 2.25
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.....	2.35 a 2.40

Business Opportunities and Want and For Sale Ads, which formerly appeared on this page are now on page 23.

Tankage, 9and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	19.50	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	a 14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	13.00	a 13.50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.10	a 2.22½
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs.....	11.00	a 12.00
Fish scrap, dried (at factory).....	23.50	a 24.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.82½	a
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.77½	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.65	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.70	a 8.95
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per ct., future shipment.....	1.80½	a 1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.84	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.01	a 1.18
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	1.99½	a 2.08½
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.....	.36½	a .37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market has been quiet. Some interest has been shown in the usual offerings of packer's tankage, contracts 6 to 12 months from Nov. 1. Several sales are reported on the basis of \$1.65@1.70 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago. The distribution of manufactured goods to the fall trade has been very active all the month, and is in excess of past seasons in the Eastern States. In the Western circuit it has been poor, averaging about 65 per cent. of last year.

We have no change to note in the position of nitrate of soda or of cottonseed meal. Sulphate of Ammonia has declined considerably abroad. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$19.50 @20.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$18.50@19.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$17.00@17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6½ and 25 per cent., \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.65@1.70 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.95@2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.15@2.20 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.00 and 10 per unit f. o. b. factory.

Sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.65@2.70 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic, \$2.80 f. o. b. Boston.

Nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.75@1.77½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 70s.; prime mess, steady, 65s. Pork—Prime mess Western, quiet, 71s. 3d. Lard—American refined in pails, steady, 40s. 3d.; prime Western in tierces, dull, 38s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 50s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm 50s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 46s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 45s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., strong, 44s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., strong, 50s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 34s. 3d. Cheese—American finest white, quiet, 52s. 6d.; do. colored, quiet, 53s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, nominal; Australian in London, firm, 28s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, spot in barrels, steady, 23s. 3d. Butter—United States finest, quiet, 95s.; do. good, easy, 82s. 6d.

